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FIRST EDITION.

BEECHER CROSS-EXAMINED.

Minute Particulars of all Important Points.

Moulton Shown Up as Tilton's Blackmail Partner.

Carpenter a Good-Natured, Blundering Fool.

Full Text of the "Ragged Edge" Letter.

Fifteen Years of Work Still in the Plymouth Pastor.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The following is the cross-examination of Mr. Beecher by the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee:

Mr. Sage—I would like to inquire how Mr. Moulton first entered this case and how he came to be your confidant?

Mr. Beecher—Mr. Moulton was a schoolmate and friend of Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Tilton, when his various complicated troubles came upon him in connection with Mr. Bowen, went to Mr. Moulton and made him his adviser and helper. That is the way that he came into the case.

Q. Can you tell us how you came to write that letter of despondency, dated February 5th, 1872, to Mr. Moulton?

A. I would come back from a whole week's lecturing and would be perfectly fagged out, and the first thing on getting home there would be some confounded development opening on me. In this state of mind, in which I had not longer any resistence or rebound in me, I would work the whole week out, and that is the way it happened time and time again. On one of these occasions I went to Mr. Moulton's store. Mr. Moulton had always treated me with the greatest personal kindness. He never had refused, by day or by night, to see me or to listen to me. I never saw him out of mood toward me. After the first few months he treated me as if he loved me. On this occasion I went down to the store to see him and his face was cold toward me. I proposed to walk with him, and he walked with me in such a way that it seemed to me as though it was irksome to him to have me with him, and as though he wanted to shake me off; now anything like that all but kills me. I don't wish to push myself upon anybody, and to feel that I have pushed myself upon any human being who does not want me is enough to kill me; and to be treated so by him at that time made it seem to me as though the end of the world had come, for he was the only man on the globe that I could talk with on this subject. I was shut up to every human being. I could not go to my wife; I could not go to my children; I could not go to my brothers and sisters; I could not go to my Church. He was the only person to whom I could talk, and when I got that rebuff from him, it seemed as though it would kill me, and the letter was the product of that mood into which I was thrown.

By Mr. S. When was this interview with the pistol?

A. The first interview was at Mr. Moulton's house, December 30, and the next was at my own, on the next day.

Q. Did you consider the interview at Mr. Moulton's house a threatening interview? I have heard from some source the door was locked?

A. That is stated in my statement.

Q. Did Mr. Tilton, at that time, make the charge of adultery?

A. No sir.

Q. Was Mr. Moulton's manner at the time when he demanded the retraction of Mr. Tilton's threatening?

A. I should describe it as being one of intense excitement.

Q. Do you suppose that you or the community would have heard anything of these troubles of Mr. Tilton with his family had he been a successful man?

A. I am morally certain the thing would have been deeper buried than the bottom of the sea if Mr. Tilton had gone right on to a prosperous career and he had had food which he had been accustomed to; but Mr. Tilton is a man who starves for want of flattery, and no power on God's earth can ever make him happy when he is not receiving some incense.

Q. I understand by your statement that you first met Mr. Moulton at Mr. Page's studio. Is that correct?

A. I date my knowledge of the man from that time; he was having his portrait painted at the same time, and we met there occasionally; I recollect of being impressed with the feeling that he was an acute fellow and that he had strong literary tastes, as he has.

Q. Had you ever visited his house in a social way, prior to his call at your house on this business?

A. Never.

Q. Then you had no intimate personal relations with him?

A. None.

Q. So that when he came to you he came rather as Mr. Tilton's friend than otherwise?

A. Altogether.

Q. When did you come to believe that the relation was becoming one of mutual friendship?

A. I cannot tell you; but it was some time afterward. The transaction was made during the consultation which they had as to how Bowen should be managed so as to do, as they said, justice to Mr. Tilton. Once or twice he said to me, when I told him something, "There, that is the right thing." I recollect that on one occasion I made a confidential statement to him about some matter that they never could have found out otherwise, and he said—I do not recollect the words, I only have a recollection of the impression that was made on my mind—"that I never should regret putting confidence in him." It sprung from some statement that I had made. He gave a token of his pleasure at my trust in him, as if to encourage, as it were, a full statement, and he said that I never should regret having put confidence in him—which I shall regret to the day of my death.

Q. If you used the words "He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been," what did you mean by them?

A. I do not know. I am sure the conversation ran on hypothetically in respect to the betrayal of a friend in the hour of emergency; in respect to undermining Mr. Tilton just at the time when Mr. Bowen, and all the world were leaving him in respect to want of fidelity, and there is one thing you are to bear in mind, a thing I have never mentioned to any of you, and that had a very strong influence upon me. I never can forget a kindness done to me. Mr. Beecher here told the story of Tilton going to Washington and getting his son Henry appointed a Lieutenant in the regular army.

Q. Here are the three letters written on February 7, 1871. I am not quite sure whether I understood you correctly in saying that you did not see Theodore's letter to Mr. Moulton of that date?

A. I have no remembrance of it; I only knew there was an arrangement made among us to bring an influence to bear upon Elizabeth in consequence of her state of mind; I used to say to him, "Mr. Moulton, I am a man walking in open air, and full of work, and Theodore is at loss and doing whatever he pleases, and we can come down and talk to you and have counsel, but what human being has Elizabeth Tilton to talk with her in her trouble; she is shut up at home, sick and unbefriended, and it is not generous for us to let her go unthought of and uncared for." I was always saying that there ought to be somebody who should think of her.

Q. In your letter of that date to Mr. Moulton this occurs: "Would to God, who orders all hearts, and by His kind meditation, Theodore and Elizabeth, could be made friends again; Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case." Precisely, what did you mean? Why that last sentence?

A. It is all a muddle to me, as I don't recall the precise working of my mind. I have no vivid recollection of the making-up of the letter, or of the precise moods under which I wrote. I cannot give the reason of the sentence.

Q. I call your attention to it because criticism is made in certain quarters that it referred to Mr. Tilton's marital trouble growing out of your offense.

A. Well, but see; isn't it a-going back to friendship? Isn't it the restoration of the family?

Q. What do you ask for? Is it that you three should be friends again?

A. Yes; that we should co-operate.

Q. And you say that Theodore will have the hardest task?

A. There was a family that by circumstances had been brought to the bitterest antagonisms at a time of the most profound adversity, when Mr. Tilton had got to struggle for his livelihood, for his name for his position, and for his household; everything put together, he was in a situation in which he had to exert himself in every way for a restoration in every manner, and the point was that she should co-operate with him, as well as with his friends. If she had her sorrow to bear at home, he had his too. That is what I think it likely may have suggested these words; but I don't say that it is, because I don't remember. Elizabeth, you know, was at times immensely bitter against Theodore, and felt that she had been the aggrieved one, and been led to suppose that she had not been anything like so much aggrieved as I now suppose she has been.

Q. In the same letter, of February 7th, you say: "Of course, I can never speak with her again without his permission, and I don't know that even then it would be best." Why did you say that?

A. Because either at the time of that letter from Mr. Bowen or in its immediate vicinity, Mr. Tilton, as I have the impression, even sent word by Bowen, though I cannot be sure of that, forbidding me to enter his house again.

Q. Nothing else?

A. No. I know I frequently said I wished I was dead, and Theodore Tilton came in and said he wished he was dead, and Mr. Moulton was frequently in a state in which he wished he was dead, and Mrs. Moulton said, "I am living among friends, every one of whom wishes he was dead," or something like that: I do not know that it was more than that, but she put it in a way that was very ludicrous. Every one of us used to be echoing that wish. We were vexed and plagued together, and I used the familiar phrase, "I wish I was dead."

Q. The outside gossip is that you referred in that line to contemplated suicide.

A. It was not my general purpose. I kept it as a motto of life, by a patient continuance in well-doing, to put to shame those who falsely accused me. I meant to put down, and preach down this trouble. The earth had come to an end. Now, in interpreting these special letters, everybody is irresistibly tempted to suppose that everything I said was said narrowly in regard to their text, instead of considering the foregoing state of my mind, whereas my utterances were largely to be interpreted by the past as well as by the present or future. I cannot interpret them precisely as I can a note of hand or a check. A man that is poetical, a man that is oftentimes extravagant, a man that is subject to moods, such as make me what I am, cannot narrowly weigh his words, and yet from this writing of over four years, in every conceivable condition, in this large correspondence, proceeding from a mind speaking in hypothetical moods, and in all manner of states, about everybody and everything, out of this mass they have got only these few equivocal things—devices. They did not refer to me, but to him and his whole style of acting.

Q. Theodore said he was born for war, and Mr. Moulton was probably born for diplomacy?

A. Yes sir.

Q. He managed this matter with Tilton?

A. Yes, he represented himself always as having all the reins in his hands and such power that if it must come, he could compel a settlement. He intimated to me time and again that he had such materials in his hands respecting Theodore, that, as he said once: "If Theodore does not do as I say I'll grind him to powder."

By Mr. Winslow.—The yearning of the future I understand to be was to procure the silence and burial of the scandal.

A. No, it wasn't either. It referred to plans by which Mr. Tilton was to get something to do, and do it; and get some praise for it, and be content.

Q. The "devices;" did that refer to all the plans, and arrangements, and steps that had been taken?

A. It referred to this: If I had been left to manage this matter simply myself, I should have said "yes" or "no." That would have been the whole of it. But instead of that, the matter went into Mr. Moulton's hands, and he is a man that loves intrigue.

Q. "He had condoned his wife's fault." What did you mean by this?

A. Condoned has a legal meaning and a general meaning, but I use the word as a literary man would use it, not as a lawyer. If I used it in a legal phrase the word would have been "offense," not "fault."

Q. In using the word "fault" do you refer to some particular act of Mr. Tilton's?

A. I refer to the complaints he made in general reference to her. You know perfectly what was the impression conveyed to me from beginning to end, and that was that I had stolen into his home, and that I had taken advantage of the simplicity of his wife to steal her affections to myself and away from him.

Q. And do you mean to say that you had that in your mind when you used the word "fault?"

A. I suppose I had.

Q. You say in the same letter he had enjoined upon you most earnestly and solemnly not to betray his wife. In what respect?

A. Not to betray this whole difficulty into which his household had been cast. Considering how it is, I appeal to every sensitive man and cultivated nature in the world if any greater evil can befall than to have a woman—a wife and mother—made the subject of civil investigation as respects her moral character; for no greater harm can befall a woman than to be talked about from house to house, with discussions as to the grade of the offense and the cause of the offense, and everything about it. Next to stabbing a man dead, is to talk about her virtue; and if the public suppose that, in order to interpret these letters, I must refer to vulgar, physical and gross indignity, then they are living on a plane where I do not live. You must remember I was aware that, in addition to the trouble involving my name, Tilton had also, in acts of jealousy, accused his wife of criminal intimacy with several gentlemen of whom I was *not* one, and had asserted in the presence of witnesses that all her children except the first were children of these gentlemen respectively. In his decent moods he was very anxious to have such accusations unknown to the world; the mere rumor of them would cast an ineffaceable blight upon his children. Nothing would have induced me to make this explanation but that Mr. Tilton has deliberately chosen to cast a blight of precisely the same kind upon those very children by his subsequent course, and it is only left to me in his power to speak of this abominable accusation with the scorn which such a horrible falsehood deserves.

Q. You can refer to some points which have already been considered, for instance, "I have a strange feeling upon me that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon." Do you refer to the same condition of health and mind that you have described?

A. I refer to the fact simply; that was my state of mind during this great trouble; although if you were to collect all the language I have used at various times, it might produce an impression that I had wallowed in a sea of unparalleled distress. I have had stormy days, and have suffered more from this than, probably all the other causes in my life put together. Yet, taking that four years together, I have had more religious peace and more profound insight into the wants and sufferings of men since I have become acquainted with trouble and despair. I have had an experience in the higher regions of Christian life, that is worth all the sorrow and suffering that I have had to go through to get it.

Q. Is it, or not, true that in the course of these matters Mr. Tilton expressed a strong desire that the secrets of his family should not be known?

A. Always; at least that was his mood, except when he got into a strange mania at times. There were times in which it was very evident that he perfectly longed to be obliged to bring out or to have somebody bring out a scandalous story on his family, that he might have credit with the world, as to be so magnanimous as to stay at home and live with his wife.

Q. Here comes a clause in which you express profound confidence in Mr. Moulton's fidelity. Does that correctly represent your own feelings?

A. It does, although Mr. Moulton was not the man that I should select as an ideal man. I thought that in that one particular of fidelity to friends he was the most remarkable man I ever met. By the amount of anxiety he was as willing to give; by amount of anxiety he was willing to encounter; by the doing of work, which I suppose is more agreeable to him than to me, that is of seeking different parties, and of ferreting out stories and running things back to their source, which I utterly abhor in social relations, and consequently trying to keep me in good heart, and presenting to me the best sides of Tilton's character, which he never failed to do. When I brought to Mr. Moulton what seemed to be the bad and treacherous things I learned of Mr. Tilton he said: "Don't believe a word of such things, I will make inquiries," and the next time I would see him he would have a plausible explanation of the whole thing, and I felt as though it was no use to attack Tilton, that he escaped every arrow that was aimed against him. I have said this not only in reference to the impressions he produced upon me, but until the time of the Council. I was in an abiding faith of Mr. Moulton's truth. Until the reply of Mr. Tilton to Mr. Bacon's letter, I never had a suspicion of his good faith and sincerity, with which he was dealing with me. When that letter was published, and Mr. Moulton, on my visiting him in reference to it, proposed no counter operation, no documents or no help. I was staggered when Mr. Tilton subsequently published his statement. After he came to this Committee, when that came out I never heard a word from Mr. Moulton. He never sent for me nor visited me, or did a thing. I waited for him to say or do something, for I had said to Mr. Moulton within the last year, "as things are coming you are never going to manage Mr. Tilton; he is going to manage you." I have said to him once or twice, "Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tilton is longer-headed than you are, and he has outwitted you," and I have said to him, "The time is coming in which I have got to choose between Mr. Tilton's statement and mine." He said, "that will never be; but I shall stand by you to the death." He said that to me in the last conversation I had with him.

Q. Has Mr. Moulton any secret of yours in paper, in documents or a knowledge of any act of yours that you would not have see light this hour?

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Have you any doubt?

A. I have none.

Q. Do you now call upon him to produce all he has and tell all he knows?

A. I do, I do.

By Mr. Cleveland—Have you any reason in the light of recent disclosures to doubt his fidelity to you during those four years?

A. The impression made by him during the four years of friendship and fidelity was so strong that my present surprise and indignation do not seem to rub it out. I am in that kind of decided consciousness that I was in respect to Elizabeth Tilton, that she was a saint and chief of sinners, and Moulton's hold upon my confidence was so great that all that has come out now affects me as a dream.

By Mr. Winslow—In your letter of February 5th, 1872, you speak of the possibility of a ruinous defense of you breaking out. How could there be any ruinous defense of you?

A. A defense of me, conducted by ignorant people full of church zeal and personal partisan feeling, knowing nothing of the facts, and compelling this whole avalanch of wind to decend upon the community, might have been ruinous. I think now as I then felt.

Q. It would then be injurious?

A. Where you would say injurious, I would say ruinous.

Q. You speak of remorse, fear and despair?

A. I suppose I felt them all; whether I was justified in so doing is a question. When I lived in Indianapolis, Indiana, there was an old lawyer, named Calvin Fletcher, a New England man of large brain, who stood at the head of the bar. He was a Methodist Christian man and he took a peculiar fancy to me, when I was a young minister, and he used to come and see me often when I was a young minister, and I could see him a great deal. He would make many admirable suggestions, one of which was that he never admitted anybody who was to blame except the party who entered the complaint. Says he: "I hold myself responsible for having everybody do right by me, and if they do not do right, it is because I do not do my duty." "Now," said he, "in preaching through your life do you take blame upon yourself; don't you be scolding your church and blaming everybody. It is your business to see that your folks are right." Well, it sunk down into my heart and became a spring of influence from that day to this. If my prayer meetings do not go right, it is my fault. If the people do not come to church, I am the one to blame for their not coming; if things go wrong in my family I find the reason in myself. I have foreseen quarrels in the church; if I had let them alone they would have broken out, but I cling under the advice thus given, and in doing my own duty I have had no difficulty in my church.

The letter from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton, referred to in the beginning of the cross-examination, is as follows:

MONDAY, February 5, 1872.

My Dear Friend—I leave town to-day, and expect to pass through from Philadelphia to New Haven; shall not be here until Friday. About three weeks ago I met T. on the cars going to B. He was kind. We talked much. He told me to go on with my work without the least anxiety, in so far as his feelings and actions were the cause of apprehension. On returning home from New Haven (where I am three days in the week delivering a course of lectures to the theological students), I found a note from Elizabeth saying that Theodore felt hard toward me, was going to see or write to me before leaving for the West. She kindly added: "Be not cast down. I bear this almost always, but the God whom we trust will deliver us all safely. I know you do, and are willing abundantly to help him, and I also know your embarrassments." There were added words of warning, but also of consolation, for I believe Elizabeth is beloved of God, and that her prayers for me are sooner heard than mine for myself and for her. But it seems a change has come to Theodore since I saw him in the cars; indeed, ever since, he has felt more intensely the force of feeling in society, and the humiliation which environ his enterprise: he has growingly felt that I had a power to help which I did not develope, and I believe that you have participated in this feeling. I believe it natural you should. Theodore is dearer to you than I can be. He is with you, and all his trials lie open to your eye daily. But I see you but seldom, and my personal relations, environments, necessities, limitations, dangers and perplexities you cannot see nor imagine. If I had not gone through this past year of sorrow, I would not have believed that any one could pass through my experience and be alive or sane. I have been the centre of three distinct circles, each of which required clear-mindedness and peculiarly inventive or originating power, viz: First, the great church; second, the newspapers; third, the book. The first I could neither get out of nor slight. The sensitiveness of so many of my people would have made any appearance of trouble or any remission of force an occasion of alarm and notice, and have excited where it was important that rumors should die and everything be quieted. The newspaper I did avoid of doing but little except give general directions, and in so doing I was continually urged and exhorted by those in the interest that it could not be helped. The "Life of Christ" was long delayed; had locked up the capital of the firm and was likely to sink them before it was finished. It must be that never was a book born of such sorrow as that was. The interior history of it will never be written. During all this time you literally were all my stay and comfort. I should have fallen on the way but for the courage which you inspired, and the hope which you created. My vacation was unprofitable. I came back hoping that the bitterness of death was passed, but Theodore's troubles brought back the cloud with even severer sufferings. For all this fall and winter I have felt that you did not feel satisfied with me, and that it seemed both to you and Theodore as contenting myself with a cautious or sluggish policy, willing to save myself, but not to risk everything for Theodore. I have again and again probed my heart to see whether I was truly liable to such a feeling, and the response is unequivocal that I am not. No man can see the difficulties then environing me, unless he stands where I do. To say that I have a church on my hands is simple enough, but to have the hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with his keen suspicion or anxiety or zeal to see the tendencies which, if not stopped would break out into a ruinous defense of me, to stop them without seeming to do it, to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices against Mr. Tilton, which had their beginning years before this; to keep serene, as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends, when I was suffering the torments of the damned; to pass sleepless nights often, and yet to come up fresh and full on Sunday—all this may be talked about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and grinding on the nervous system. God knows that I have put more thought and judgment and earnestness into my efforts to prepare a way for T. and E. than ever I did for myself—a hundred fold. As to the outside public, I have never lost an opportunity to soften prejudices, to refute falsehoods, and to excite a kindly feeling among all whom I met. I am thrown among clergymen, public men, and generally the makers of public opinion, and I have used every rational endeavor to repair the evils that have been visited upon T., and with increasing success. But the roots of this prejudice are long. The catastrophe which precipitated him from his place only disclosed feelings that had existed long. Neither he nor you can be aware of the feelings of classes in society on other grounds than the late rumors. I mention this to explain why I know with absolute certainty that no mere statement, letter, testimony or affirmation will reach the root of affairs and reinstate them—time and work will. But chronic evils require chronic remedies. If my destruction would place him all right, I shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can offer more than that. That I do offer. Sacrifice me without hesitation, if you can clearly see your way to his happiness and safety thereby. I do not think that anything would be gained by it. I should be destroyed, but he would not be saved. Elizabeth and the children would have their future clouded. In one point of view I could desire the sacrifice on my part. Nothing can possibly be so bad as the horror of the great darkness in which I spend much of my time. I look upon death as sweeter faced than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered, but to live on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear and despair, and yet to put on all the appearance of serenity and happiness cannot be endured much longer. I am well nigh discouraged. If you, too, cease to trust me, to love me, I am alone. I have not another person in the world to whom I could go. Well, to God I commit all. Whatever it may be here, it shall be well there.

With sincere gratitude for your heroic friendship, and with sincere affection, even though you love me not, I am yours, though unknown to you.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Q. An anonymous letter to the Committee from a free-lover says that you have a reservation in your philosophy which would enable you to say, "I had no wrong conduct or relations with Mrs. Tilton," having in your own mind a belief that what you are charged with doing was right. What are your ideas on this subject?

A. I am not versed in the philosophy and casuistry of free-love. I stand on the New England doctrine, in which I was brought up, that it is best for a man to have one wife and that he stay by her, and that he do not meddle with his neighbors' wives. I abhor every manifestation of free-love doctrine that I have seen in theory, and I abhor every advocate of free-love doctrine that I have known.

Q. Did you ever know anybody who took hold of it seriously who was not ruined by it?

A. No, sir; provided they were susceptible of ruin. I have had women write to me, that if I did not send them ten dollars they were ruined, and I wrote in reply that they were ruined before.

Q. You speak about having sent Mrs. Tilton a copy of books. Was that an act of courtesy specially to her?

A. No. I gave them out to friends. When one book would come out I would give a copy to a friend, and so on. I have not been a great distributer of my own books; only in cases where it would be a real pleasure and from an intimation that it would be so.

Q. Are you clear in your recollection that you never met the Woodhulls more than three times?

A. I am perfectly clear—that is, to speak to them.

Q. State the times and places.

A. On one occasion I was walking with Moulton in the general direction of Tilton's house, when he said that Mrs. Woodhull was going to be there. I at first hesitated, and he said, "Come in and just see her. I said "very well. I went in and, after some convertion down in the parlors, I went up stairs into this famous boudoir room, where she sat waiting and, like a spider to a fly she rushed to me on my entrance, and reached out both her hands with the utmost earnestness, and said how rejoiced she was to see me. I talked with her about five minutes, and then went down stairs. My second interview with her was on one occasion when I had been with some twenty or thirty gentlemen to look at the warehouse establishment of Woodruff and Robinson. We were on a steamer that had been chartered for the occasion. When I came up, Moulton said "Come with me to town." He never told me there was to be any company. When I came there I learned there was to be something in New York in the evening, and that there were to be there a number of literary ladies, among whom was Mrs. Woodhull. I was placed at the head of the table near Mrs. Moulton; I think on her left. Mrs. Woodhull was next to me, or else she was first and I was next—I do not remember which. At that table she scarcely deigned to speak to me. I addressed a few words to her for politeness sake during dinner, but there was no sort of enthusiasm between us. My third and last interview was at Moulton's house. She had addressed to me a threatening letter, saying that she would open all the scandal if I did not preside at Steinway hall, and in reply to that, Moulton advised that, instead of answering her letter, I should see her and say without witnesses what I had to say. She brought with her her great subject. It was in type, and my policy was to let her talk and say little, which I did and she went on saying, "You know you believe so and so," and I said nothing, and so on from point to point until I said at last "Mrs. Woodhull, I do not understand your views. I have never read them thoroughly. As far as I understand them, I do not believe in them, and though I am in favor of free discussion, yet presiding at meetings is a thing I seldom do for anybody, and I shall not do it for you, because I am not in sympathy with your movement."

Q. Has Mrs. Woodhull any letters of yours in her possession?

A. Two, I suppose, unless she has sold them.

Q. Upon what subject?

A. She enclosed a letter to me, with one from my sister, Mrs. Isabella Hooker, inviting me to be present at a Suffrage Convention at Washington. To that letter I replied briefly in the negative, but made a few statements in respect to my ideas of woman's voting. The other letter was just before her scandalous publication. She wrote to me a whining letter, saying that her reformatory movements had brought upon her such odium that she could not procure lodgings in New York and that she had been turned out of the Gilsey House, I think, and asking me in a very significant way to interpose my influence or some other relief for her. To that letter I replied very briefly, saying I regretted when anybody suffered persecution for the advocacy of their sincere views, but that I must decline interference.

By Mr. Claflin.—These are the two letters the signatures of which she showed to Bowen and myself. It was reported that by these letters you were to be sunk forty thousand fathoms deep. I told Bowen, before I went there, that I knew of the existence of the letters, and that was all they contained. Bowen made a journey clear down from Connecticut on purpose to go up there.

By Mr. Winslow.—Did you ever meet her at Tilton's?

A. The first time I ever saw her was at Tilton's.

Q. Did you ever meet her there at any other time?

A. Not that I recall. If I saw her I am perfectly sure she would know it. I remember her well on account of the transcendent description I had heard of her, and because of Mrs. Hooker's feeling toward her. Mrs. Hooker regarded her as Joan of Arc would a vision of the Virgin Mary, and when I went to see her I went with great expectations, saying to myself, "Here is this woman who is lauded everywhere, and must be a power to rise to the head."

By Mr. Winslow.—Can you tell us what became of Mrs. Woodhull's threatening letter?

A. Mr. Moulton opened it.

Q. Now as to what occurred in your library and in Tilton's bedchamber: I refer to the occasions in which he said you touched his wife's ankle and were found with a flushed face in a bedchamber of his house.

A. I do emphatically deny that either of these scenes ever occurred.

By Mr. White.—In one part of your statement you say that in December, 1870, you heard of many immoralities of Mr. Tilton, and that you believed in their existence. In a latter part of your statement you say that you had been subsequently deceived into a belief that Mr. Tilton was not in fault in respect to his moral conduct. How do you reconcile these two statements?

A. Because when the matter came to me from Bowen and through a visit of Tilton's family I was under the full persuasion of the truth of these things. One of the very first things to which Moulton and Tilton had addressed themselves was to disabuse my mind of this belief concerning Tilton's moral conduct. Tilton alluded to the subject of his own purity with circumstantial and historical statements, and Moulton's conduct specially tendered to convince me that all the allegations against Mr. Tilton respecting such matters were false.

Q. Did you admit at any time to Moulton or Tilton or to any other person that you had ever had any relations with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, or had ever committed any act or ever said any word to her which would be unfit for a Christian man to hold, do or say with the wife of his friend, or for a father to hold, do or say with his daughter, or a brother with his sister: did you ever admit this in any form or in any words?

A. Never.

By Mr. Tracy—Did you ever, in fact, hold any such relations, do any such act or utter any such word?

A. Never.

By Mr. Cleveland—In your statement you have alluded to one payment of five thousand dollars. Have you furnished any other money to those parties?

A. I have furnished at least two thousand dollars besides the five thousand.

Q. To whom did you pay that money?

A. To Moulton.

Q. In various sums?

A. In various sums, partly in cash and partly in checks.

Q. Have you any of those checks?

A. I have several; I don't remember how many.

Q. Where are they?

A. I have some of them here—one of June 23, 1871, drawn on the Mechanics' Bank, to the order of Frank Moulton and indorsed in his handwriting; and one of November 10, 1871, payable to the order of Frank Moulton, and indorsed in his handwriting; and one of May 29, 1872, to the order of F. D. Moulton and also indorsed in his handwriting. Each of these that are marked "for deposit" across the face have been paid.

Q. As nearly as you can recollect, how much money went into the hands of Moulton?

A. I should say I have paid seven thousand dollars.

Q. To what use did you suppose that money was to be appropriated?

A. I supposed that it was to be appropriated to extricate Tilton from his difficulties in some way.

Q. You did not stop to inquire how or why?

A. Moulton sometimes sent me a note saying, "I wish you would send me your check for so much."

Q. Did you usually respond to the demands of Moulton for money during those months?

A. I always did.

Q. Under what circumstances did you come to pay the five thousand dollars in one sum?

A. Because it was represented to me that the whole difficulty could now be settled by that amount of money, which would put the affairs of the *Golden Age* on a secure footing; that they would be able to go right on, and that with the going on of them the safety of Tilton would be assured and that would be a settlement of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniarily.

Q. Were there any documents shown to you by Moulton? What did he show you before you made the payment?

A. It was the result of intimations and general statements, and I finally said to him: "I am willing to pay five thousand dollars." I came to do it in this way: There was a discussion about that paper. Moulton was constantly advancing money, as he said to me, to help Tilton. The paper was needy. One evening I was at his house; we were alone together in the back parlor, and Moulton took out of his pocket a letter from ——. It was read to me. In it the writer mentioned contributions which the writer had made to Theodore. I understood from him that the writer of this letter had given him some thousands of dollars down in cash, and then, taking out two time checks or drafts, which, as I recollect, were on bluish paper (although I am not sure of that; these were two checks, each of them amounting to one or two thousand dollars more, and I should think it amounted in all to about six thousand dollars—although my memory about quantities and figures is to be taken with great allowance—but it produced the impression on me that the writer had given him one or two thousand dollars in cash down and, as the writer explained in the letter, it was not convenient to give balance in money at that time, but that the writer had drawn time drafts which would be just as useful to him as money) Moulton slapped the table and said "yes it was." After, when I got home and thinking about it in the morning, "why," said I, "what a fool;" I never dreamed what he meant. Then I went to him and said to him: "I am willing to make a contribution and put the thing beyond a controversy." Well, he said something like this: "That he thought it would be the best investment that ever I made in my life." I then went to the savings bank and put a mortgage of five thousand dollars on my house. I took a check, which was given me by the bank's lawyer, and put it into the bank, and, on Moulton's suggestion that it would be better than to have a check drawn to his order, I drew the money in five hundred dollar and one thousand dollar bills—I have forgotten which, but I know that they were large, for I carried the roll in my hand—and these I gave into his hands. From time to time he spoke in the most glowing terms and said that he was feeding it out to Theodore, and he said that at the time of the first instalment he gave Theodore five hundred at once, and that he sent it with a promissory note for Theodore to sign, but that Theodore didn't sign it and sent it back, saying that he saw no prospect in the end of paying loans and that he could not honorably therefore accept them and refused to sign any note, and Moulton laughed significantly and said that Tilton subsequently took the money without giving any note.

Q. Did you receive any note or security whatever or evidence from Mr. Moulton, or has there been any offer to return the money to you?

A. Nothing of the kind. It was never expected to be returned by either party.

Q. Has Moulton said anything to you about the money in a comparatively recent period?

A. About the time of the publication of the Bacon letter, I think, I had been given to understand that he had offered five thousand dollars in gold to Tilton if he would not publish the letter, and that at that stage of affairs Moulton felt profoundly that Tilton could not come out with a disclosure of all this matter without leaving Moulton in an awkward position, and that he offered five thousand dollars in gold if Tilton would not publish that letter. It led to some little conversation about a supply of money, and he said that I had better give him my whole fortune than to have Tilton go on in his course.

Q. That you had better give your whole fortune to Mr. Tilton?

A. Yes; rather than have Tilton go into this fight.

Q. Was that before the publication of the Bacon letter?

A. I can't be certain about that; it was about that time.

Q. Did Mr. Moulton ever question you in regard to this matter, whether you had ever spoken of it to anyone or expressed any anxiety in your mind about it?

A. He did, not many weeks ago, among the last interviews I had with him.

Q. Since the publication of that Bacon letter?

A. Yes. I think it was the Sabbath day after the appointment of this Committee. I preached but once on that day, and on the afternoon of that day he saw me and said to me, in a conversation: "You have never mentioned about that five thousand dollars?" I said "Yes, I had, to one or two persons. I mentioned it to Oliver Johnson, for one, because he was saying something to me one day about what some of Tilton's friends were saying; and I incidently mentioned that to him, which he never repeated, I suppose, to anybody." Moulton said: "I will never admit that. I shall deny it always."

Q. Have you any objections to state what Tilton's friends were saying to Oliver Johnson and others? What did Oliver Johnson say to you?

A. On one occasion he reported to me that among the friends of Tilton he had heard reproaches against me—that I neither was endeavoring to help Theodore in reputation or in any other way, and that the expression was this: "That I had been the instrument of his being thrown off the track in life and that I would not reinstate him." I replied, in substance, that so far as reputation was concerned I not only longed and tried to do what I could for Tilton, but that his association with Woodhull was fatal to him and I could not make any head against it; and with regard to the other, I said to him that I had been willing to help him materially, and that recently I had paid five thousand dollars to him.

Q. Did you see and have a conversation with Tilton soon after the payment of the five thousand dollars?

A. On the Sunday morning following the payment of the five thousand dollars I was going to the church. I met Mr. Tilton standing right opposite the house. He put his arm through mine and was in his most beatific mood. While walking along down to church, he was talking all the way of grace, mercy and peace to me, and at that time I recollect thinking that five thousand dollars is very mollifying.

By Mr. Claflin.—Did you at any time receive the note which the Committee have in evidence: "H. W. B.—Grace, mercy and peace. T. T. Sunday morning?"

A. Yes. He sent it on Sunday morning, by his wife, who had it laid on my pulpit stand.

By Mr. Cleveland.—If your mortgage was dated about May 1, 1873, the money of course was paid to Moulton after your mortgage was made?

A. Yes, sir. I did not keep the money on hand. I went with it directly from the Mechanics' Bank, where I drew it, and put it into Moulton's hand on the same day and within a few hours.

Q. At his house?

A. I do not know.

Q. Did you have trouble with Tilton during the latter part of that month, before the 1st of January, 1873?

A. I do not know the month in which I have not had trouble with him; but he made a special outburst at the end of the month of May, 1873, on account of the publication of the tripartite agreement, which led to my letter to Moulton of June 1, 1873.

Q. Here is a letter dated May 1st, 1874, in which Tilton refers to some story of Carpenter about your offering money. Did you receive that letter?

A. I did, sir. It was a magnificent humbug. I knew that Tilton knew that he had been tinkling my gold in his pockets for months and years, and he wrote that letter to be published for a sham and mask.

Q. What did you understand by Carpenter's relations to money matters?

A. My first knowledge of Carpenter was that he was putting his nose into this business, which did not concern him. That was also Moulton's impression. I asked Moulton one day: "What under the sun is Carpenter doing around here and meddling with this matter?" He summarily damned him, and represented him as a good-natured and well-meaning busybody. I suggested, "Why didn't he tell him distinctly that his presence was not wanted?" He said: "Well, he serves us some useful purposes. When we hear of things going on in clubs, or any place in New York, we put Carpenter on the track and he fetches all the rumors, and so we use him to find out what we could not get otherwise;" and I did find that he not only did that, but that Carpenter was one of those good-natured men whose philanthropy exhibited itself in trying to settle quarrels and difficulties by picking up everything he could hear said by, for or against a man, and carrying it to parties where it would do the most harm possible. He was a kind of genial, good-natured fool, and in all this matter he has been a tool more than a helper. He has never once done anything, except in the kindest way, and has never once done anything in the whole of this matter, from beginning to end, that was not a stupid blunder. I made up my mind from the beginning, that as I was silent to everybody in this matter, I would be especially silent to him (Carpenter). I recollect but one interview with him that had any particular significance. He came to see me once when the Council was in session and our document was published. There was a phrase introduced into it that Tilton thought pointed to him, and Tilton that night was in a bonfire flame, and walked up and down the street with Moulton. I was in the Freeland's, and in comes Carpenter with his dark and mysterious eyes. He sat down on the sofa and, in a kind of sepulchral whisper, told me of some matter. Says I, "That is all nonsense; that it meant —— and ——, and Carpenter was rejoiced to hear it and then went out. On another occasion he came to me and, in a great glow of benevolence, said there was to be a newspaper established in New York and that I was to take the editorship of it and half a million was to be raised almost by the tap of a drum. I was greatly amused, but said to him gravely: "Well, Carpenter, if I should ever leave the pulpit I think it very likely I should go into journalism; it would be more natural to me than anything else." That was the amount of that conversation. One other conversation I have some recollection of, in April, and that was when Moulton had a plan on foot to buy the *Golden Age* of Tilton and send him to Europe, and Carpenter came in and talked to me about it. I recollect very distinctly the conversation. My eyes were beginning to be enlightened. My education was beginning to tell on me a little, and I said to Mr. Carpenter, distinctly: "Mr. Carpenter, that is a matter which I can have nothing to do with. I don't know but that if Tilton wishes to go to Europe with his family and live there some time, that his friends would be willing to raise that amount of money; but that is a matter you must talk of with somebody else and not with me."

Q. Did you say that if Tilton printed his documents you would never ascend that pulpit again?

A. I never said that, and I should never talk about the thing with such a weak man as he.

Q. Who introduced the subject of going to Europe, when Carpenter came to see you?

A. He did.

Q. In the statement which you have made and the letters you have published, you express sorrow and suffering—even to anguish. How do you reconcile that with the love of your public ministrations and declarations of peace and trust which have fallen from you from time to time in the lecture room?

A. I explain it precisely in the same way as I do the words of Paul, who said that he died deaths daily; that he was the offscouring of the earth; having the care of all the churches; and yet, with all this burden on his mind, he described himself as living in the most transcendent religious peace and joy. That stands on record in human literature. "Godly sorrow worketh joy." The first effect of these troubles, to me, was most anguishful, and oftentimes I lay in them even as a ship heaves on the sea in times of calm, when she can make no progress, and yet cannot be still. But after a little came the reaction, and by the power of the Holy Ghost my mind was lifted above these things, and I said to myself: "It is my business, as a man and minister, to live up to the doctrines I have been preaching." I had always been telling people how to manage sorrow and telling men how to bear up under their troubles. I determined that I would not flinch, whine or sit down. I would stand up and I did not care how much the Lord piled on me. I believed He would not put on me more than I could bear if I rose to it, and I took work whenever it offered and I went through the work and grew strong under it and at intervals had experiences of peace and of resignation and of divine comfort, which I had never known before in all my life. And in the retrospect of all this trouble, I can say truly that I am better capable of interpreting the comfort of the Word of God to the sorrowing heart than ever I could have been if it had not passed through this discipline. I have lost children; I have lost brothers; I have had many friends who have died and some who would not die; and yet, under all this, I have never been more sustained than I have in this.

Q. Notwithstanding your great suffering during the last four years, do you feel that your health or powers for labor and usefulness are impaired?

A. I worked because I like to work. I worked because my whole soul was saying to me: "Go forward and preach." I never measured how long the shadow was of my life. I never put a question to myself once, whether I was higher or lower than other Christian ministers. To be called the first preacher in America or the world, is only throwing a shadow to me. I have but one feeling about this, and that is, just as long as I live every particle of strength and imagination and feeling and reason and body and soul I give to my country and to my kind, and that is all the ambition I have. I never had better health than I have to-day. I do not think the machinery is worn out, and I do not propose to be idle, and I shall do again what I did in the beginning of my life. I never asked anybody for permission to work. I shall not ask anybody now. The channels I am working in may flow here or there, but I propose to work fifteen years yet.

Business Meeting of Plymouth Church.

NEW YORK, August 14.—At a business meeting of Plymouth Church this evening, Mr. Shearman said: It is known to all of us that the sub committee of the Examining Committee had a most important subject on hands in the matter of the investigation, and the testimony being ended and all their witnesses examined, the question arose whether the Committee should make an early report or take some time to give the matter due consideration.

In view of this, he offered a resolution to the effect that unless the Examining Committee think it necessary to take further testimony or examine other witnesses, they be requested to report next Friday evening, at the close of the prayer meeting. Mr. Shearman went on to say that he thought that all the witnesses in the case had been examined. Mr. Cleveland said that the Committee had yet a great deal of work to do, as their report had to be ready for publication; but yet he had no right in behalf of the Committee to say that the case was closed, and when that was done they would be happy to furnish their decision. Their principle, as a committee, from the beginning to the end of the investigation, had been fidelity to the duty for which they were appointed. They meant to try this case so that it might remain tried.

Mr. Halliday thought that it was unnecessary to urge any premature action on the part of the Committee, and he moved that the resolution be amended and that the words "as soon as possible" be substituted for "Friday night next."

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Shearman, and put in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the Examining Committee be requested to make a report at as early a date as possible, consistent with the best interests of truth and justice."

This resolution was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

BEECHER GOES TO THE MOUNTAINS.

Mr. Beecher leaves for the White Mountains next week. Many of his church members and other friends called upon him to-night to express sympathy and bid him good-bye.

[THE following is the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's statement, from our third edition of yesterday:]

NEW YORK, August 13, 1874.

It has been said that I confessed guilt and expressed remorse. This is utterly false. Is it likely that, with Mrs. Tilton retraction in my pocket, I should have thus stultified myself? On the next day, at evening, Mr. Moulton called at my house and came up into my bedroom. He said that Mrs. Tilton, on her husband's return to her after our interview, had informed her—what she had done, and that I had her retraction. Moulton expostulated with me, said that the retraction, under the circumstances, would not mend matters but only awaken fresh discord between husband and wife and do great injury to Mrs. Tilton, without helping me. Mrs. Tilton, he said, had already recanted in writing the retraction made to me, and of course there might be no end to such contradictions. Meanwhile, Tilton had destroyed his wife's first letter, acknowledging the confession, and Mr. Moulton claimed that I had taken a mean advantage and made a dishonorable use of Theodore's request that I should visit her, in obtaining from her a written contradiction to a document not in existence. He said that all difficulties could be settled without any such papers, and that I ought to give it up. He was under great excitement. He made no *verbal* threats, but he opened his overcoat and, with some impatient remarks, showed a pistol, which afterward he took out and laid on the bureau, near which he stood. I gave the paper to her and, after a few moments' talk, he left.

Within a day or two after this, Mr. Moulton made me the third visit, and this time we repaired to my study in the third story in my house. Before speaking of this interview, it is right that I should allude to the suffering through which I had gone during the previous day, the cause of which was the strange change in Mrs. Tilton. Nothing had seemed to me more certain, during all my acquaintance with her, than that she was singularly simple, truthful and honorable. Deceit seemed absolutely foreign to her nature, and yet she had stated to her husband these strange and awful falsehoods. She had not, when daily I called and prayed with her, given me the slightest hint—I will not say of such accusations, but even that there was any serious family difficulty. She had suddenly, in December, called me and my wife to a consultation concerning a possible separation from her husband, still leaving me ignorant that she had put into his hands such a weapon against me. I was bewildered with a double consciousness of a saintly woman committing a very needless treachery to her friend and pastor. My distress was boundless. I did not for a moment feel, however, that she was not to blame—worthy, as would ordinarily be thought, but supposed that she had been overborne by weakness and shattered in mind until she scarcely knew what she did, and was no longer responsible for her acts. My soul went out to her in pity. I blamed myself for want of prudence and foresight, for I thought all this had been the result of her undue affection for me. I had a profound feeling that I would bear any blame and take any punishment if that poor child could only emerge from this cloud and be put back into the happiness from which I had been, as I thought, if not the cause, the occasion of withdrawing her. If my own daughter had been in a similar case, my grief at her calamity could scarcely have been greater. Moreover, from the anger and fury of Mr. Tilton I apprehended that this charge made by him, and supported by the accusation of his wife, was to be at once and publicly passed against me, and if it was, I had nothing but my simple word of denial to interpose against it. In my then morbid condition of mind, I thought that this charge, although entirely untrue, might result in great disaster, if not in absolute ruin. The great interests which were entirely dependent upon me, the Church which I had built up, the book which I was writing, my own immediate family; my brother's name now engaged in the ministry; my sister's—the name which I had hoped might live after me, and be in some slight degree a source of strength and encouragement to those who should succeed me; and above all, the cause for which I had devoted my life seemed imperilled. It seemed to me that my life work was to end abruptly, and in disaster. My earnest desire to avoid a public accusation, and the evils which must necessarily flow from it, and which now have resulted from it, has been one of the leading motives that must explain my action during these four years with reference to this matter.

It was in such a sore and distressing condition that Mr. Moulton found me. His manner was kind and conciliatory. He seemed, however, to be convinced that I had been seeking Tilton's downfall, that I had leagued with Mr. Bowen against him, and that I had, by my advice, come near destroying his family. I did not need any argument or persuasion to induce me to do and say anything which would remedy the injury of which I then believed I had certainly been the occasion, if not the active cause. But Moulton urged that, having wronged Tilton so, the wrong meant his means of support suddenly taken away—his reputation—his family destroyed—and that I had done it. He assured me, of his own knowledge, that the stories which I had heard of Mr. Tilton's impurities of life, and which I had believed and repeated to Bowen, were all false, and that Tilton had always been faithful to his wife. I was persecuted into the belief of what he said, and felt convicted of slander in its meanest form. He drew the picture of Tilton wronged in reputation, in position, in purse, shattered in his family, where he would otherwise have found a refuge, and at the same time looking upon me out of his deep distress, while I was abounding in friends, most popular and with ample means. He drew that picture—my prosperity overflowing and abounding, and Tilton's utter degradation. I was most intensely excited. Indeed, I felt that my mind was in danger of giving way. I walked up and down the room, pouring forth my heart in the most unrestrained grief and bitterness of self-accusations, telling what my ideas were of the obligations of friendship and of the sacredness of the household denying, however, an intentional wrong; seeing that if I had been the cause, however, remotely, of that which I then held, I never could have forgiven myself, and heaping all the blame on my head, the case as it then appeared to my eyes was strongly against me. My old and fellow-worker had been dispossessed of his eminent place and influence, and I had counseled it; his family had well nigh been broken up, and I had advised it; his wife had been long sick and broken in heart and body, and I (as I fully believed I had been) the cause of all the wreck by continuing that blind heedlessness and friendship which had beguiled her heart and head, had raised her husband into a fury of jealousy, although not caused by any intentional act of mine, and should I coldly defend myself? Should I pour indignation upon this lady? Should I hold her up to contempt, as having thrust her affections upon me unsought? Should I tread upon this man and this household in their great adversity.

I gave vent to my feelings without measure. I disclaimed, with great earnestness, any intent to harm Theodore in his home or his business, and with inexplicable sorrow, I both blamed and defended Mrs. Tilton in one breath.

Mr. Moulton was apparently affected by my soliloquy—for it was that rather than a conversation. He said that if Tilton could really be persuaded of the friendliness of my feelings towards him, he was sure that there would be no trouble in procuring a reconciliation. I gave him leave to state to Theodore my feelings. He proposed that I should write a letter. I declined, but said that he could report our interview. He then prepared to make a memorandum of the talk, and sat down at my table and took down, as I supposed, a condensed report of my talk; for I went on still pouring out my wounded feelings over this great desolation in Tilton's family. It was not a dictation of sentence after sentence—he a mere amanuensis and I composing for him—Mr. Moulton was putting into his own shape parts of that which I was saying in my own manner, with profuse explanations. This paper of Mr. Moulton's was a mere memorandum of the points to be used by him in setting forth my feelings. That it contains matter and points derived from me, is without doubt; but they were put into sentences by him, and expressed as he understood them—not as my words, but as hints of my figures and letters to be used by him in conversing with Tilton. He did not read the paper to me, nor did I read it, nor have I ever seen it or heard it read that I remember, until the publication of Tilton's recent documents. And now, reading it, I see in it thoughts that point to the matter of my discourse; but it is not my paper, nor are those my sentences, nor is it a correct report of what I said. It is a mere string of hints, hastily made by an unpractised writer as helps to his memory in representing to Tilton how I felt towards his family. If more than this be claimed; if it be set forth as in any proper sense my letter, I then disown it and denounce it. Some

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

Thirty-one Thousand Steinway Pianos.

The Messrs. Steinway & Sons have just turned out their thirty-one thousandth Piano. The stupenduous success of this firm is owing to their great and patented inventions in piano-fortes—rendering them the most perfect and durable pianos the world ever saw. One can tell the Steinway from the ordinary common trash as far as it can be heard. Then they outlast any two pianos of other makers. A nineteen year old Steinway, owned by Mrs. Florence Kramer, of this city, is, to-day, as good as ever. Moreover the prices are not higher than those of other makes—the sole agents—Kleber & Bro—being determined to sell at the smallest possible advance. From $450 to $1,000 will buy a fine Steinway. No person of sense—rich or poor—should waste their money on inferior goods, so long as the Steinway is within easy reach. Hundreds of persons thus bitten have, after two or three years' use, gladly made a sacrifice and exchanged their shoddy pianos for the Steinways. In addition the Messrs. Kleber & Bro. sell the popular Boston Pianos of Hallet & Cumston for half price. An $800 piano for $400, and so forth. The great Burdett Organ also, can be found at Kleber's, 122 Wood street. A single hearing will cause the listener to reject all other organs and buy the Burdett in preference. The best and cheapest instruments can be had only at H. Kleber & Bros., on Wood street.

Caution.

Millers and dealers that are buying up my White River barrels and bags and refilling with other flour, are hereby notified that action will be taken against all offenders.

T. C. JENKINS.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

RETAIL HOUSE WITH WHOLESALE PRICES.

Flour at Wholesale Prices.
Sugar at Wholesale Prices.
Coffee at Wholesale Prices.
Teas at Wholesale Prices.

D. M. Jenkins, 20 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

IRONTON, OHIO.

Serious Stabbing Affray---Interest in the Coming Election.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., August 14, 1874.

In an altercation with Pat Henly, his helper, Peter Rogers, a heater in the Belfont Nail Mills, was dangerously stabbed this afternoon. Great interest is taken in Lawrence county in Tuesday's election. Both the license and anti-license people are working hard and holding meetings every day.

BLAIRSVILLE.

Selling of Contract for the new Bridge.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., August 14, 1874.

The Commissioners of Indiana and Westmoreland counties met here to-day, and opened bids for a new iron bridge across the river here. The contract was awarded to the Canton Iron Bridge Company, at twenty-six dollars and eighty cents per foot, or seven thousand and sixty-one dollars for the bridge. The structure will be similar to the one at Kittanning.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 14, 1874.

FOUND DEAD IN A HOTEL.

William Scott Pritchard, of 710 Pine street, St. Louis, was found dead last evening in the Ashland House.

No Excuse for Bad Bread.

Dealers should furnish their customers with the great White River Flour, and avoid all complaints about dark, heavy and sour bread.

Bakers and Dealers

will find it to their advantage to buy the great White River Flour. T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

CHEAPEST Flour and Grocery House IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR The Great White River Flour.
Jenkins' Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.
Complete Line Groceries.
Cleveland and Louisville Lime.
Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.
☞ No Charge for Drayage.
No Retail House connected with this Establishment.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — TWO first-class Hammermen to draw wrench bars. Call on or address Walton Wrench Manufacturing Co., Girard, Erie county, Pa.

WANTED — EVERY SPORTSMAN — To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED — MINERS — TWO HUNDRED Miners wanted at the Bituminous Mines of the Cameron Coal Co., Cameron county, Pa. Steady work and good wages. CHAS. WHITEHEAD, Superintendent. tf

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — THE GENT WHO lifted a large envelope from my pocket, at Allegheny Depot yesterday, at 2 o'clock, will favor by returning the Papers, Checks and Notes by mail or express to "X Y Z," McCoy's Station, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and so doing can keep the money and no questions asked.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SECOND STORY FRONT Room, with Bathroom in rear, suitable for a Dentist. Location unsurpassed. Call at 65 Fulton street, near Wylie avenue.

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS, second and third story, at corner Market Square and Union street; well lighted and easy of access. Inquire on premises of J. J. HOWARD.

FOR RENT—ROOM—LARGE WELL lighted second floor Room, with good entrance, in one of the best locations in the city. The party holding it has a three year lease. For particulars address Box A. E., Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial Counting Room.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—700 POUNDS MINION TYPE, nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S, 38 Smithfield street. s

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE — BUILDING LOT — IN Fourteenth Ward, on Atwood street, near Oakland Car Station; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of THOS. F. STEWART, No. 48 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—IN ONE of the most flourishing and pleasant Lake cities; a first-class Store, doing a good business. Stock and Fixtures all new. Will inventory about $6,000. Satisfactory reasons for selling. RENO BROS., Erie, Pa. TThs

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—ONE OF the best Stores in the city, and now doing a good prescription business. The proprietor wishes to sell on account of being engaged in other business. Terms easy to a good buyer. Address under real name, Box E F C, this office.

FOR SALE — SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One Gear Paneling, Carving and Moulding Machine; three Planers and Matchers; one Hall's Shingle Mill; two 8 by 20 and one 7 by 14 inch Engines, all in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO. 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST SITE FOR Residence in either city, 105 feet on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, by 200 feet deep to a 40 foot street, half a square from the Park. Will be sold as a whole or in parts on reasonable terms. C. A. CARPENTER, Pennsylvania Railroad.

REESE OWENS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LARD OIL,
No. 21 Seventh Avenue,

Have the Following in Store and for Sale to the Trade:

175 bbls. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Lard Oil;
50 bbls. No. 1 Winter Strained Lard Oil;
100 bbls. No. 2 Winter Strained Lard Oil;
100 bbls. Extra No. 1 Ice-pressed Lard Oil;
50 bbls. Extra No. 1 Current Make Lard Oil;
75 bbls. No. 1 Current Make Lard Oil;
200 bbls. No. 2 Current Make Lard Oil;
500 tcs. S. C. Hams, Choicest Cincinnati & Louisville brands;
60,000 lbs. Bacon Shoulders, fresh from Smoke Houses;
30,000 lbs. Sugar Cured Shoulders;
100 tcs. Refined Leaf Lard, for Summer Use;
50 half bbls. Refined Leaf Lard, for Summer Use;
600 buckets Refined Leaf Lard, for Summer Use;
200 tcs. Kettle Rendered Leaf Lard.

SOMETHING NEW!
St. Louis Flour in Cotton Bags,
The First Thing of the Kind Ever Brought to this Market.
OLD WHEAT FLOUR AT COST!
A Large Stock for Bakers and Mining Trade.
F. W. Jenkins & Bro.
255 LIBERTY STREET.

RITER & CONLEY,
SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,
BUILDERS OF
Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces,
ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING
And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK.
Also, Copper Work of Every Description.
OFFICE AND WORKS, 55 AND 56 WATER STREET.
W S PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOARDING.

BOARDING — FURNISHED ROOMS, front and back, with first-class Board, at No. 148 Third avenue.

NOTICES.

☞ TO OWNERS OF DEAD ANIMALS—I am now prepared to remove dead animals from the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Orders may be left at the office of the Board of Health, Municipal Hall, Pittsburgh, and City Hall, Allegheny.
EDWARD CZARNIECKI.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

A. Y. M.—
McCANDLESS LODGE No. 390 A. Y. M.—Will meet at their Hall, corner Thirty-sixth and Butler streets, on SUNDAY MORNING, August 16, at 9 o'clock, to make arrangements for attending the funeral of our late Brother, HENRY WIGHTMAN, that afternoon at 2 o'clock. Members of the Fraternity are invited to attend.
By order of the W. M.

☞ NOTICE—
All Creditors of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD who have not yet signed the paper accepting the terms offered, are notified that said paper has been left at the office of the SAFE DEPOSIT CO., on Fourth avenue, for signature.
J. I. BENNETT, Chairman.

☞ NOTICE TO JOBBERS IN LOUISVILLE, KY., TOBACCO.—Owing to the failure of the Tobacco crop, and to the consequent rapid advance of the raw material, we have been compelled to advance the price of our brands of Tobacco three cents per pound. This advance, however, is not adequate to the recent rise of Leaf Tobacco, and while we are ready to take small orders for immediate delivery, we decline all contracts at the advanced rates for future delivery, in expectation of being compelled to chronicle another advance shortly.
MUSSELMAN & CO.,
Manufacturers "Giant" and "Ironsides."
JOHN FINZER & BROS.,
Five Brothers Tobacco Works.
Louisville, Ky., July 31, 1874. stth

☞ NOTICE—
ALL PERSONS PAYING THEIR
STATE AND COUNTY TAXES,
between now and the 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, will be allowed a discount of FIVE PER CENT.
SAMUEL KILGORE,
COUNTY TREASURER.
July 1st, 1874.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON CO.—NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 358 Penn avenue, on TUESDAY, August 18th, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them.
JAS. H. MURDOCK, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1874.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., August 15, 1874.

NOTICE TO CARPET DEALERS.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until the 21st inst., inclusive, for furnishing Nos. 1 and 2 District Court Rooms with the best quality of English Body Brussels Carpet with Lining and necessary Oil Cloth. The proposals are to include in the price per yard the making and laying all complete.

Samples of materials must accompany the proposals.

Any further information desired will be furnished at the office of the County Commissioners.

HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

In Store.

25 bales WISCONSIN HOPS;
25 barrels HALVES DRIED PEACHES;
25 bags TIMOTHY SEED;
1 car load PEERLESS WRAPPING PAPER;
1 car load WHITE LIME.
TO ARRIVE:
3 cars WHITE OATS;
2 cars EAR CORN;
2 cars SHELLED CORN.

Our Specialty now is the placing of large lots of WOOL, and invite correspondence with those holding.

JOHN A. FINNEY,
347 LIBERTY STREET.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM HAZLEWOOD, SR., W. J. BLACKSTOCK and ENSIGN NEWTON, under the name and style of HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK,
ENSIGN NEWTON.
East Liberty Stock Yards, August 8, 1874.

ST. MARY'S HALL—[Founded A. D. 1837.]—The Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President; the Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, A. M., Principal. Board and Tuition in all the English Branches, Foreign Languages, Music and Drawing, $450 per annum. No extra charges. Terms begin October 1 and February 15. Address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J. MWS

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, N. J.—Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President. Fall Session will begin TUESDAY, September 29. Board and Tuition per year, $450. For admission address the Rector, Rev. F. J. CLERC, D. D., Burlington, N. J. MWS

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP.

DRUGGISTS, DRUGGISTS SUNDRYMEN, AND DEALERS IN FINE TOILET GOODS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR LARGE, CHOICE, AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CROWN PERFUMES, CROWN HAIR BRUSHES, CROWN TOOTH BRUSHES AND CROWN DRESSING COMBS FOR FALL TRADE.

THESE GOODS ARE ALL MADE ON THE MOST APPROVED PRINCIPLES, AND IN THE BEST MANNER, AND ARE RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHERS.

FOR SALE TO THE TRADE ONLY BY
Thomson, Langdon & Co.,
Sole Importers, 478 and 480 Broadway,
WS NEW YORK.

Pittsburgh Storage Company,
Storers and Shippers of Merchandise,
Warehouses and Office, 23 & 25 Wood St.
Are now prepared to Receive on Storage all kinds of
MERCHANDISE OR HOUSEHOLD GOODS
No charge for handling goods in Warehouse. Reasonable Rates of Storage charged. Address or apply to
F. L. SHALLENBERGER, Manager.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE
Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., President.

The PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE offers to those who desire either a solid or ornamental education, the advantage of
EIGHT SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS,
Elegant and Well Furnished Buildings, a Carefully Selected Course of Study, Thorough Teaching and
28 EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Charges less than any institution in the United States affording equal accommodations and advantages.
THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
In connection with the College, is abundantly supplied with Musical Instruments, including the LARGEST and BEST Grand Organ, for educational purposes, in America. Instruction given in everything pertaining to Music, such as the Theory of Music, Thorough Bass, Harmony, Counterpoint, Composition, Voice Culture, and the use of all Musical Instruments by
TWELVE ACCOMPLISHED MASTERS.
French and German by native teachers. Superior facilities in Drawing, Painting, Needlework and Waxwork.
Lessons in Music from $10 to $25 per quarter.
For Catalogues and Circulars, giving full information, address
REV. I. C. PERSHING, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gentlemen admitted to the Conservatory.
Pupils registered in the order of application.
FALL TERM commences SEPTEMBER 9, 1874.
TTS

Iron City College
Corner Penn Avenue and Sixth Street,
PITTSBURGH.
The most complete Institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men.
Students Received at Any Time.
For large Descriptive Circular containing full information, call at the College, or address
J. C. SMITH, A. M.,
TThs1p PRINCIPAL.

INSURANCE!!
Assets, - - $50,000,000.
Ætna, of Hartford.
Orient, of Hartford.
Standard, of N. Y.
Ætna, of N. Y.
Penn, of Phila.
Farmers, of York.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE,
Policies Issued and Losses Paid by
S. S. CARRIER,
No. 59 Fourth Avenue.

RECEIVING FRESH EVERY DAY.
NEW POTATOES by the barrel,
APPLES, PEACHES,
GRAPES, PEARS.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
305 LIBERTY STREET, opposite Smithfield.

Jesse H. Lippincott,
231 LIBERTY STREET.

CANNED GOODS.

CAPE MAY TOMATOES,
FOR FALL DELIVERY.

Sales to August 1st,
6,714 DOZENS.
Sold week ending August 8th,
3,298 DOZENS,
Making a Total of
10,012 DOZENS!
Already entered on our Books for shipment.

The CAPE MAY BRAND of Tomatoes, of which we have exclusive control, are grown and packed in one of the best vegetable districts of New Jersey. They retain their natural flavor, and to use an expression of a dealer who last season sold several hundred cases of them: "THEY TASTE AS IF THEY HAD JUST BEEN PULLED FROM THE VINE."

Dealers should not neglect having their orders entered at once. They will be filled in turn as received.

Jesse H. Lippincott,
231 LIBERTY STREET.

The Cameron Special
STEAM PUMP.
Cheapest and Best in the Market. Pumps Adapted to Every Duty.
☞ Circulars and Price Lists furnished on application.
ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
FS Corner Third Avenue and Liberty Street.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
Exclusively Wholesale. Lowest Eastern Prices.
New Stock Open This Week.
NEWEST FANCY AND SIDE-BAND PRINTS.
DARK GINGHAMS, CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS,
JEANS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS AND COTTONADES,
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS, CANTON FLANNELS,
SCARLET, YELLOW, WHITE, BLUE AND GREY FLANNELS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING MILLS:
Fullerton's, Greenville, New Lisbon and Allegheny
BARRED FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND YARNS.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

IRON ROOFING,
COATED WITH BEST METALLIC PAINT,
ONLY $7.00 PER SQUARE.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
ABRAM REESE.
877 LIBERTY AVENUE.

Duquesne Brass Works and Foundry
S. CADMAN & SON,
Brass Founders and Manufacturers, and Steam Pipe Fitters.
AGENTS FOR COPE & MAXWELL'S PUMPING MACHINERY AND BOILER FEEDERS.
☞ SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
CORNER DUQUESNE WAY AND SIXTH ST

JULY 15th.
New Dark Prints,
New Bleached Goods,
New Waterproofs.
BLUE, GOLD and BLACK!
McElroy & Dickson,
54 Wood Street.

ROBT. ARTHURS.......President
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS.......Cashier
ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
COLLECTIONS
AND ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH GENERAL BANKING WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
GOLD AND GOVERNMENT BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT FURNISHED.
No. 16 Sixth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JNO. J. McDERMOTT,
53 Ninth St., late Hand St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
TEAS.

J. H. McMILLAN,
No. 347 LIBERTY STREET,
General Commission Merchant,
And Dealer in all kinds of Grain, Broom Corn, Handles, Hops, &c.
Orders for shipment and consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1874.

THE Washington *Chronicle* says: "A third term is not a new idea in our politics." Neither is it at all likely to become a new fact.

FROM bad to worse. Down in Georgia BEN. HILL, the intractable Bourbon brawler, is getting measured for ALEX. STEPHENS' slippers.

BROOKLYN has the advantage of us. She sends her garbage away by telegraph, while we have to depend upon the Street Commissioners and the rains.

THE ROBINSONS are getting too numerous. In addition to the two running for Congress in Indiana and one in Illinois, there is a J. W. ROBINSON running in the Ninth district of Ohio.

WE CANNOT, for the life of us, see that the "antiquity" of the Democratic party, upon which its organs are just now dilating, is anything to boast of. It would spoil a new bell to toll the age of the devil.

HERETOFORE there has been but one Republican Judge on the bench, in Kentucky; but at the late election in that State, *three* Republican Judges were chosen. The world *does* move.

THE New York *Sun* is authorized to state that REUBEN E. FENTON will continue his membership in the Liberal Republican party. The statements of the *Sun* are like the Irishman's dreams—they always go by contraries.

THE *Tribune* shouldn't preach at Philadelphia and Pennsylvania so much—New York, which has had the benefit of that paper as a teacher for many years, being in many respects the worst governed city on the continent.

THE Geneva Award Commissioners have very properly decided that all evidence and pleadings in matters before them must be presented in writing. The establishment of this rule will facilitate the dispatch of business greatly.

THE Labor Reform State Convention of Massachusetts numbered twenty-six delegates, all told, and the motion to proceed to the nomination of a State ticket was lost, 12 to 14. There is danger that so formidable a body as this may scare somebody.

SIGNIFICANT.—A local item in a New York paper states that an exceedingly brisk gun trade is being done in that city with the South, adding that a recent letter received by one of the leading manufacturers says: "We are all arming and organizing in clubs in the 'White League.'"

BAYARD TAYLOR airs himself too much in his letters to the *Tribune* from abroad. Said a pompous fellow, browbeating his auditors, "I have traveled round the world." Replied a wit of the Addisonian period, "So has this cane I hold in my hand, but it is only a stick for all that."

WHY did BAZAINE run away? In his pleasant fortress the papers were carefully excluded from him, and he probably never heard of the BEECHER-TILTON case until he escaped. Now he will have to read himself up on it, and if he does he will wish himself back at Ste. Marguerite long before he gets through.

GENERAL BUTLER, it was recently said, wrote poetry in his callous days. The charge was not true. A couple of "sonnets" of his, originally printed some thirty years ago, have just been unearthed, and, as even his bitterest enemies must acknowledge, they are nothing more than very indifferent prose sliced into *verse*.

GOVERNOR ALLEN, of Ohio, is said to be very angry with the English Statesman, GLADSTONE, for declaring that it is not the part of a public man to blow his own trumpet. ALLEN holds that no man can hope to achieve the triumphs of a small politician unless, day after day, he toots his own praises out of his own brazen bugle. And, indeed, he is himself a living example of this fact.

IN view of current events in some of the Southern States, and of the evident reactionary drift and tendency of the Southern mind, we take leave to remind the proper authorities that there are scores of military companies in that quarter which refuse to come under the National colors, and yet make use of arms furnished by the general government. It strikes us as being time that something were done about it.

THE colored Congressman, ELLIOTT, of South Carolina, who heads the Republican reform movement in that State, evidently means business. He has announced himself as a candidate for the Legislature from Aiken county, thus giving up an actual salary of $5,000 a year at Washington for a nominal salary of $600 in South Carolina. He is a man of splendid ability and undaunted courage, and will be likely to carry the majority of the race with him in any movement he may undertake.

THE breach between the opposing factions of the Democracy widens every day, and threatens to become an impassable gulf. Somebody once told President LINCOLN that two young ladies of his acquaintance had quarreled and loaded each other with abuse. "Have they called each other ugly?" asked the President. "No." "Very good; then I will undertake to reconcile them." In the present case, however, the belligerents have already gone far beyond this stage. And so they stand apart in sullen enmity—

"——— the stars remaining,
Like cliffs which have been rent asunder."

THE transportation question seems likely to make its influence strongly felt in the coming campaign in Massachusetts. An organization known as the Bay State League has lately been formed for the purpose of utilizing the Hoosac tunnel, independent of political parties and local interests, the primary object being to open up all the advantages, present and prospective, of the Boston merchants in all lines of railways in the State having connections with roads leading to the West. It is held by the Boston papers that as there is no probability that the Hoosac Tunnel will be utilized in the spirit in which it was originally intended, it is necessary to make the matter one independent of other issues, and thus create in the Legislature a powerful party that will truly represent and advance those important interests which involve the prosperity of the State, and especially of its chief city, upon whose prosperity depends, to a great extent, the prosperity of the whole Commonwealth.

THE SOUTHERN SITUATION.

The late outbreak at Austin, Miss., was caused by a Southern Doctor shooting at and killing a black woman. *He* thought it was fun, but the blacks demanded his arrest and punishment as a criminal. The whites rallied to the support of the murderer, making light of his crime, and indorsing to the full the infamous doctrine in which the Democratic party has educated them, that the blacks have no rights which white men are bound to respect. The negroes, infuriated by this attempt to hide a murderer and ignore his crime, resorted to violence, and in that, they were wrong; but how, if the case had been reversed? If a black man had shot the Doctor, would not the whites have resorted to violence to secure his arrest and punishment?

The truth is, the teachings of Democracy down South have revived the old proslavery feeling that negroes must not defend themselves against any attack made on them by the whites, and that it is the duty of the whites to rally to crush them out whenever they attempt to assert or vindicate their manhood. In the days of slavery, no negro woman dared lift a hand to defend her chastity, no husband dared strike a blow in defence of his wife or children, and no man with colored blood in his veins dared to resent an insult or ward off a blow. The whites of the South now want to restore that state of things. The offence of the colored men at Austin was that they dared to stand up and demand the arrest and punishment of a white murderer; and because they did this—because they acted on the idea that human life was too sacred to be trifled with, the whites sounded the tocsin and endeavored to rally a sufficient force to extinguish this new spirit of personal independence. That is the whole story in a nut-shell; and all the troubles in the South, of a similar nature, will be found to have a similar origin.

The Democrats of the North have been and are now encouraging their Southern brethren in their inclinations to bring on a war of extermination against the blacks. They do not care what the pretext may be, so that the end is accomplished. If they can establish a reign of terror at the South, the blacks will be intimidated, and the Democrats may regain their power there, by the means which have been so successful in Georgia.

The Democratic party of the nation is today arrayed as one man on the platform of "putting down the nigger," and if they can put him down only by violence and bloodshed, they stand ready at all points to lend a hand.

The Republican party, on the contrary, stands where it always has stood, on the platform of equal political rights to all men, and it will insist that the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to the black men and the white men, alike, at the South, shall be respected by each and maintained by all. If the blacks do wrong, there is abundant law to punish them; and if the whites commit crime, they have got to learn that their color grants them no immunity to set the laws at defiance.

NOT only one, but several newspaper correspondents, when mentioning the late ceremonies at Avignon, France, and at Arqua, Italy, in memory of PETRARCH, write of them as a commemoration of the poet's death. One writer actually hints at the absurdity of thus celebrating the anniversary of the great man's death as if his death had been an event to rejoice in. The truth is PETRARCH was born in the night of the 19th-20th of July, 1304, and died on the 18th of July, 1370. Both the Italian and the French solemnities in honor of the illustrious scholar extended over three days, the 18th, 19th and 20th of July, and thus commemorated his entire earthly career. Certainly the anniversary of his death would not have been chosen as the occasion of such a *fete*, but coinciding so nearly as it did with his birthday it was appropriately enough included in the celebration in recognition of the Roman saying, that "by the death of a great man his mortality rather than his life is ended, for he lives and will live forever in the memory of mankind." In the sentiment, however, which inspires such clebrations among the Italians there is somewhat not readily intelligible to the less imaginative and more practical people of the North. About ninety years ago the English in the Stratford jubilee commemorated SHAKSPEARE by solemnities resembling those lately seen at Padua, but to the great majority of the people they seemed foreign and are not likely to be repeated. And certainly SHAKSPEARE is the only English author in whose honor such a festival could ever have been thought of, as he is the only English author who is the object of an enthusiasm comparable to the enthusiasm with which each of the three poets, DANTE, TASSO and PETRARCH is from of old regarded by educated Italians. The peculiar sentiment with which these poets have long been cherished by the Italians was referred to and accounted for by M. NIGRA, the Italian ambassador, in his address at Avignon.

"During centuries," he said, "we (Italians) have undergone all calamities, all humiliations. Oppression, the parceling out of our territory, intestine discords, foreign occupation, the want of a country, the long series of evils which afflict a subject and divided people, all these miseries we have endured. No one need be astonished that in these recent times Italy has made proof of much wisdom and political sagacity. We have grown wise because we have suffered much. Well, during the long ages of our misfortunes, do you know what was in Italy the best and, except God, the only consolation of all those who suffered, of all those who thought, of all those who hoped? For centuries Italy has lived, thought, hoped with her great poets, her artists, her scholars. It was in the *Divine Comedy* of DANTE, and in the poems of PETRARCH that the generations which preceded us sometimes found hope, sometimes encouragement, always consolation. Our country, the only country we had, was then our great writers, and among them PETRARCH, next to DANTE, held the first place. Nations, like individuals, do not live solely in or by the real: they live also by ideas and imagination. Our poets, and PETRARCH especially, in default of the absent reality, gave us as precious compensation the everlasting ideal."

WITH the publication of BEECHER's lame and inconsequential statement, and MOULTON's eviscerated testimony, we hope we have heard the last of this nasty case, and that henceforth we shall not be compelled to occupy our columns with further details of it. When MOULTON was prevailed upon to suppress what he knew, and to refuse to testify, it was plain, if he *did* testify, that BEECHER would be inevitably hurt, and that the silence of this witness was compelled in order to give the BEECHER Committee a chance to whitewash the man who appointed them for that purpose. This will let BEECHER out of the muddle, for the moment; and if no further developments are made, one-half of the world will think him guilty and the other half will hope he is innocent. The great Brooklyn orator is content to occupy this anomalous condition, rather than be crushed out all at once, and to trust to his future luck in making the public believe that he is not so bad as he was thought to be. The case has been suddenly terminated, but it has not been settled; and there are millions of hearts, to-day, in which the name of BEECHER will never more stir up a fragrant or grateful memory.

PERSONAL.

John Big Arm, a Wyandotte Indian, with advanced ideas, has just reached his own home in Wyandotte, Kansas, after an absence of twenty-five years in California.

The oldest living ex-Congressman is Samuel Thatcher, of Bangor, Maine, who is in his ninety-ninth year. He represented a Massachusetts district from 1802 to 1805.

Col. Forney has written a letter from London to President Welsh of the Centennial Board, in which he expresses his amazement at the interest manifested there in the exhibition, and the preparations made for attending it.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier, one of the most eloquent of Chicago's divines, has resigned the pastorate of the Church of the Redeemer, and will remain in England, where he at present is. There is another Rev. Robert Collyer left, however.

Chicago's belle, Miss Ida Honore, sister to Mrs. Potter Palmer, and daughter of H. H. Honore, Esq., the millionaire, will be joined in wedlock to Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Dent Grant, oldest son of President U. S. Grant, in Chicago, some time in October. Thus sayeth the gossiper.

John Horn, of Detroit, is to be the recipient of a Congressional medal, in recognition of his services in saving people from drowning. He rescued one hundred persons from impending danger by flood, often at the risk of his own life, and sometimes at the expense of long and painful illness. This is heroism.

Little Mary Coffee, of Michigan, a child aged thirteen years, arose on the stage to speak her piece at a public exhibition the other evening, and suddenly dropped dead from fright. Parents should remember that, even in this age, it is not expected that every girl will become a public speaker, and therefore it is not necessary to push the timid ones into over-trying positions.

Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, who has just returned from Canada, whither he went to confer with the Canadian authorities regarding an exchange of more accurate and complete statistics of the customs business between the two countries, was, at Suspension bridge, by some of the light fingered gentry, relieved of his gold watch and some other valuables, the loss of which has caused him many hours of lamentation.

A DIRECTORY of the Ironworks of the United States, containing the location, name of proprietors, character of product, etc., etc., of every iron establishment in the country—all properly classified, will be issued from the office of the *Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association*, Philadelphia, within a short time. It will be a work of great value to all interested in the iron trade. Members of the Association will be supplied with the book gratuitously; others can get it by forwarding three dollars to the office of the *Bulletin*, No. 265 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

The New York railroad companies are now taking grain for eight and nine cents from Buffalo to New York, which really costs them thirteen and a half cents tonnage. This reduction has had a bad effect on the canal-boats, five or six hundred of which are laid up at Buffalo.

According to the *World*, the experiment of steam canal propulsion is a failure. The impossibility seems to be to construct a propeller that will not create a swell sufficient to damage the banks of the canal.

And now Chicago has a scandal case, in which it is said that the wife of a prominent insurance man was ruined by an eminent clergyman. Divorce proceedings have been instituted.

Nearly seven and a half million tons of guano are available in the newly discovered beds in Southern Peru—which will tend to fertalize the finances of the country greatly.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Our joys forsake us. Soon does spring
Pass by and for the summer call;
Soon do the birds lose heart to sing,
When fading leaves in autumn fall;
And winter is the end of all.

"No more on that head!"

This is a bad time for heroes, demigods, "and sich."

It is now in order for somebody to explain the explanations.

It remains to be seen what are Bazaine's terms for lecturing in this country.

Blobbs suggests that Congress should levy an income tax on the grasshoppers.

It is estimated that the crop of cotton now growing will be the largest since the war.

Just now the number of foreigners returning to Europe nearly equals the arrivals.

Now isn't it almost enough to drive one to drink to see how silly these sober people can be?

Snags has gone to the Lake Superior trout regions in order to lay in a fresh stock of brain power.

The glorious autumn foliage is just beginning to give the country the appearance of a huge bouquet plucked.

The indications are that the ill-advised Prohibitory movement in this State will speedily require a wet nurse.

When a man gets too bad for one party, he generally steps over to another, labeled all over with "I want an office."

Wasn't the price paid by that New York millionaire for getting his daughter into the English nobility rather steep?

The editorial columns of the New York *World* form an empty field, planted with adjectives and exclamation points.

Maryland hangs more negroes by judicial process than any other State in the Union, and Kentucky lynches more.

The warp and woof of prosperity. A new cotton mill, with a thousand spindles, has just been started at Augusta, Georgia.

The New York *Herald* has an article entitled "Our Lunatics," and yet no reference whatever was made to its own staff.

Blobbs is troubled regarding the sex of Shearman, Beecher's principal attorney. "Is She-a-man? inquires Blobbs, vaguely.

St. Louis has an organization whose object is said to be to develop truth at any cost. The press gang of that city are not members.

The loan of $1,200,000 made some months ago by several of the national banks to the city of Chicago at seven per cent., falls due to-day.

Upwards of eight hundred thousand gallons of native wine will be made this year in the vineyards of the Put-in-Bay islands.

The third-termists see that a Republican triumph in 1876 is a foregone conclusion, unless something can be done to disrupt the party.

Well, at all events, if Beecher was the veiled prophet of Khorassan, Moulton was not the flaming cistern destined to consume him.

Having quietly settled all the great European questions, Halstead is about to return home to solve the problem of the next Presidency.

The Western Grangers are beginning to rebel against the autocratic powers assumed by some of their officials in political matters.

Connecticut claims to have more mineral wealth than any State in the Union of the same area. Why doesn't she develop it, then?

Manner is only the outer garment of character; you must get down under the linen and merino to find out what the latter really is.

The Prohibition party in this State might as well undertake to row up the Niagara Falls with a knitting-needle as to try to elect their ticket.

George Francis Train says a vegetable diet brought him to the discovery that he was a fool. There is a hint in this for those Brooklyn people.

The consumptive lady who wanted the doctor to give her something to keep her alive until Beecher had made his statement, may now die in peace.

The colored man's demand for an equal share in the benefits of the schools which they are taxed to support, strikes the Democracy as atrocious.

The Chicago *Times* and *Tribune* need not boast so loudly over their circulation. The annals of crime posses a fascination as inexhaustible as it is inexplicable.

The reports from leading manufacturing companies of Massachusetts are not as favorable as could be desired as regards prospects for the coming fall and winter.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Rev. Messrs. Cowl, of Bellevue and Robbins, of Wellsville, Ohio, exchanged pulpits last Sabbath.

The Rev. H. P. Robinson, of Mound City, Kansas, draws his flock to prayer meeting with a brass band.

Rev. Naryan Sheshadri has arrived in India and resumed his work, and was warmly welcomed by his missionary brethren.

Rev. F. Ohlinger, of the China Mission, has recently made an overland trip to Kiu-Kiang, visiting places where no foreigner had ever been.

Rev. H. H. Fairall, formerly of the Pittsburgh Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, now of Upper Iowa, has received the degree of D.D.

Rev. J. J. Murray, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, will preach in the lecture room of his church on Sabbath morning.

Rev. L. Maguire, pastor of Bingham street Methodist Episcopal Church, South Side, preaches on Sabbath evening in Market Square, at six o'clock.

A. H. Bassett has been doing efficient pastoral service all summer at Eastport, Long Island, and health and peace have been his constant companions.

Rev. Jacob Nayer, for many years Rabbi of Huron Street Synagogue, Cleveland, Ohio, has accepted a call to Baltimore, and goes to his new field next month.

Rev. Gorham D. Abbott, LL.D., died at South Natick, Mass., on the 31st ult. He was engaged but a brief period in the work of a pastor, but for many years was connected with the work of education.

The Young Men's Christian Association connected with the Third Methodist Church (Rev. Ellis) will hold religious services in the apple orchard Sabbath evening at six o'clock.

Rev. Jean Henri Grand-Pierre, D.D., who for so many years has been one of the most prominent ministers in the National Reformed Church of France, died near Basle, in Switzerland, July 10.

Rev. Samuel Williams, will dedicate his church and school building, at Castle Shannon, next Sabbath. We understand ministers from this city will be in attendance and assist in the services.

The Castle Shannon camp meeting promises to be a success. All the arrangements are being completed, and a good time is expected. The service will begin on Thursday, August 20th, and continue one week.

The audience room of the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, (Dr. Swift's) that has been beautified of late, will be re-opened on Sabbath morning by Rev. Alexander Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*.

Rev. Dr. Thayer, pastor of the Congregational Church, at Newport, for over thirty years, is compelled to resign, owing to infirm health. He has maintained himself at this fashionable summer resort with singular ability.

A Sunday school was organized last Sabbath, in Allentown, Thirty-first ward, by the Baptists of that community. A good library has been secured, and the prospects are very encouraging. Rev. G. J. Brensinger is Superintendent.

The *Methodist Recorder* says: Rev. E. A. Brindley, we learn, proposes retiring from the Sharpsburg pastorate at the coming conference. He is an experienced minister, and it might be of interest to churches expecting a change, to confer with him.

A good meeting is in progress near Eldersville, Pa., conducted by Rev. W. T. Wilson, pastor of the Methodist Church in Eldersville. Rev. J. H. Hull, President of the Pittsburgh Conference, Methodist Church, is paying his official visit to that church.

From the minutes of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Pittsburgh Baptist Association we take the following summary: Number of churches, 35; baptized during the year, 520; total membership, 3,763. Benevolent contributions, $30,960 06. Reports received from thirty-one Sunday schools: Officers and teachers, 448; membership, 4,400; baptisms from schools, 218; contributions, $4,924 52; volumes in libraries, 7,674; numbers of papers monthly, 7,398.

The *Presbyterian Banner* says: Rev. Frank P. Tompkins can keep ahead of any man of his generation in passing through denominations. Within five years he has been successively a Methodist, a Lutheran, a Presbyterian and a Congregationalist. He left the Methodist Church, became a Lutheran; about a year ago resigned the pastorate of the Second Lutheran Church of Harrisburg, and was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Fairmount, New Jersey; and now he is off to the Congregational Church of Otto, New York.

FROM BROOKVILLE, PA.

Damage by the Storm of Wednesday in Jefferson, Elk and Clarion Counties—Grain and Potatoes Cut Off as with a Scythe—Enterprise Appreciated—Committee of Visitors to Public Institutions.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., August 14, 1874.

Soon after closing my letter on Wednesday afternoon, a very severe storm of wind and rain passed over this place. For a few minutes it was quite dark, and the rushing, roaring sounds which heralded the coming storm struck terror to many hearts; but the storm, before quite reaching us, parted, and the heaviest of it passed northward. The only damage done in our town or immediate vicinity was the blowing down of fruit and shade trees, and in many instances stripping the green fruit all off. Corn and oats also suffered. The high hills which environ our town generally prove a barricade against storms by breaking the force of the wind, and we have never suffered to any great extent. Persons from the Clarion river to-day report the storm very severe in the neighborhood of Beech Bottom, Elk county. Corn, oats and potatoes were mown down as though with a scythe, and the rain fell in torrents. The Clarion river was four feet above a rafting stage this morning. We have not heard from other localities.

The COMMERCIAL received unbounded commendation here, on account of the early and full reports of the proposition of the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which you published in detail, the matter being one of importance in our business circles.

Dr. C. M. Matson, of Brookville, Dr. R. M. Boyles, of Reynoldsville, and A. J. Monks, of Punxsatawney, have been appointed by the Board of Public Charities a committee to visit the public institutions of Jefferson county.

MENTOR.

Another Screed from Jefferson County—The Coal Field of the Future—Mineral Deposits About Sandy Lick—Coal, Iron Ore, Limestone and Fire Clay—Prices of Lands Twenty Years Ago and Now.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

SANDY LICK, August 13, 1874.

I find in your paper, which is the standing paper in the county of Jefferson, some very neat and spicy articles, written by those who know how things are running. They deal in luxuries entirely, which is not out of place after a solid meal. "Pete," the humorist, says so many sharp things that it would not be safe to tackle on to him.

There are a few things which are of importance not only to this locality, but to the people all around, and especially to the laboring man and the capitalist. In Jefferson county they are now opening up enormous coal mines, which will give employment to hundreds of miners and laboring men. These coal mines will be confined to a small locality, however. The only coal field that amounts to anything will not be in length over fifteen miles, on a line with Sandy Lick, commencing at or below Reynoldsville, say two miles, and runing east—rather north of east—about fifteen miles, and I am credibly informed will not reach more than four miles on either side of Sandy Lick. The king and queen of the coal mines or coal region is what is called the Lijon farm, now owned by some person or persons in Brookville. All we can say is, that whoever are the owners of this farm are in luck. I have looked all over this section, and so far have found nothing to equal this strip of land. There is coal in abundance, one vein of fourteen feet having been opened, and iron ore of good quality, lime four feet thick, and fire clay that cannot be surpassed, in the world. I am of the opinion that there are other tracts of land in this locality as rich in coal, but none so valuable in minerals of all kinds. From appearances it was an extraordinary freak of nature that has deposited so many valuables in so small a space. There have been thousands of acres of land sold for coal land which has not sufficient quantity of the black diamonds to pay for operating, consequently good coal lands in a few years will bring fabulous prices. In five years from the date of this letter there will be five thousand persons operating in this locality. It will be called the coal field of Pennsylvania. Who would have thought, twenty years ago, that timber land would sell readily for from two to three hundred dollars per acre, and scarce at those figures. The time was in Jefferson county that you could purchase good timber land from fifty cents to two dollars per acre; that same land would now fetch from one to two hundred per acre. Take the present price of coal lands, and then add fifty per cent. yearly in price for twenty years, and you can easily imagine the enormous speculation in that species of property. There is no safer investment, surely. Persons from all parts are visiting these coal fields looking out for a sure foundation to build on as soon as matters ease up. Inside of five years there will be railroads running from all points to this locality. Did you ever think that the gold mines of California and other localities are of small importance compared to these and other coal fields?

PETE'S BROTHER.

FROM BELLAIRE, O.

Improvement in Business Outlook—Manufacturing—Political Notes.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLAIRE, O., August 13, 1874.

Business with us is apparently growing brisker as the fall approaches. Whether it portends a return of the life and activity that was wont to characterize our business enterprises prior to the crisis, or whether it is a forced but temporary effect brought about by the universal desire of every one engaged in any kind of business, centralizing and inducing a united effort of all, to set the ponderous wheels of commerce to rolling, we cannot tell. Only time will give a correct answer; but certain it is, our people are determined to do something, to add their mite to the great power that is destined to set the great ball a-rolling, and we believe that they are already receiving a foretaste of the reward.

The Bellaire Manufacturing Company, owning the works formerly known as the Bellaire Implement and Machine Works, are now and have been doing a good business during the season, in the manufacture and sale of machines. This Company make mowers and threshers a specialty, and not without success, as their work will attest. The mower made by them has entered into several successful contests with other mowers through this section and the west, and has achieved such laurels as its manufacturers may well be proud of. Col. C. L. Bowman, the inaugurator of this enterprise, the present secretary and manager and leading business spirit of the Company, is a practical machinist, and a man endowed with an irrepressible energy, and is determined to introduce his machines into all parts of the country on the claim of merit alone. This man was formerly editor and proprietor of the *Belmont Chronicle*, our county Republican paper, and was a candidate before the people on the Liberal Republican-Democratic ticket for Congress in this, the Sixteenth district. His antagonist was our present representative, Hon. Lorenzo Danford, the successor of Hon. John A. Bingham, the United States Minister to Japan. Both are lawyers and both able men. Col. Bowman was at one time distinguished as an earnest, effective and very able advocate of Republican principles, and would have been in Congress to-day had he not been enticed astray by the meretricious tinkling of B. Gratz Brown's spurs or the hallucinating brilliancy of Horace Greeley's false character. Hon. Lorenzo Danford is a younger man, an eloquent stumper and a member of the Republican party because of its principles, its work, and its intrinsic merit. He has made a fair record for a young man and a new member, and the signs written on the political sky seem to indicate his renomination, and then certainly his re-election. The convention meets in Bellaire on the 25th inst.

The new Constitution is being thoroughly discussed, *pro* and *con*, by many able speakers, and the public mind is rapidly assuming shape in the form of an opinion that will be felt at the polls on the 18th inst. We think here the odds are in favor of the new Constitution.

S. H. L.

THE cheap transportation conflict in Wisconsin has for a time been overshadowed by other more pressing matters, so that possibly our readears may not have noted its recent progress. When the case in the United States Court at Madison, Wisconsin, which was decided against the railways, was appealed to the United States Supreme Court, it was supposed that the controversy would remain where it was then placed until the proceedings were had in the tribunal of last resort. This it seems, however, is not to be the case. The Wisconsin Attorney General has applied to the State Supreme Court for an injunction against the railway officers to restrain them from charging other transportation rates than those laid down in the statute. The Chicago and Northwestern railway officials answer that, in the event of such a decree by the Court, they will comply with the law "under protest," until a final decision is rendered at Washington. The President of that corporation states that the Company could not resist the pressure which would be brought to bear in such an instance, and the policy resolved upon is, no doubt, the best under the circumstances. As the State Court will, in all probability, decide against the railways, it is understood that revised tariffs of passenger and freight charges are being prepared for this emergency. The Northwestern Railway Company, in consequence of this conflict, is greatly reducing its expenditures in Wisconsin. It has entirely abandoned all improvements or extensions in construction or in rolling stock and equipment, and during the last two weeks greatly curtailed its operations and work in the machine, construction and repair shops, involving the discharge of no less than eighteen hundred men.

Rev. Howard Malcolm, D.D., of Philadelphia, has resigned the Presidency of the American Peace Society, on account of age, infirmity and distance from Boston. He has been elected "honorary President for life," and Hon. E. S. Tobey has been chosen acting President.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Travelers' Testimony.

Thousands of travelers by land and sea have vouched for the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of the physical disturbances which ordinarily arise from change of climate and the changes of diet, water, &c., incident to a wandering life. Upon systems toned, invigorated and regulated by this genial vegetable antidote the external causes of debility and disease seem to produce little or no effect. Forearmed with Hostetter's Bitters, the voyager may bid defiance to seasickness and encounter the chilling fogs of the British Isles, the coast winds of the Antilles, the icy temperature of northern Alaska or the burning heat of the tropics, with equal impunity. The effect of this admirable medicated stimulant is greatly to increase the vital energy of the system, thereby enabling it to resist and repel the exciting causes of disease.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's, Lavielle's.

DR. LAVIELLE'S GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.
A SURE CURE.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for months, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days. In many cases of extreme torture relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S Drug Store,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

EDUCATIONAL.

Newell Institute,
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
255 PENN AVENUE.

This Institute will Reopen on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, under the Superintendance of DR. JOHN NEWELL, who will attend to this department exclusively.
The standing of the pupils in class recitation and in the written examinations will be carefully reported every month.
Young Ladies prepared for Vassar College.
For Course of Study, Terms, &c., see Catalogue.
Application for admission should be made at 255 PENN AVENUE, during the first week of September, to

JOHN NEWELL, D. D.,
TThs PRINCIPAL.

Newell Institute,
BOYS' DIVISION,
NO. 47 SEVENTH STREET,

Will Reopen on TUESDAY, September 8th, under the immediate care of Messrs. BURCHFIELD & McCREERY.
The same thorough instruction in the Classics and English which has heretofore characterized this Institute, guaranteed from the past.
Young Men prepared to enter any Eastern College or for business.
For Course of Study, Terms, etc., see Catalogues for the past year, which may be had at the Book and Music Stores, or at 255 Penn avenue and 47 Seventh street.
Application for admission may be made the first week of September at the School, 47 Seventh street.

Messrs. Burchfield & McCreery,
TThs PRINCIPALS.

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Fall Session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH. For Catalogues, please address
TThs J. JEWETT PARKS.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.

This Institute has been in operation for thirty-eight years. The number of pupils is limited. Its location is pre-eminently healthy, is central and is easily reached by Railroad from Baltimore and Washington cities. For Circulars address
MRS. R. H. ARCHER,
TThs Ellicott City Postoffice, Maryland.

Beaver College and Musical Institute
Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, D. D., President,

Opens its Twentieth Year SEPTEMBER 1. You should see it before sending daughter or son elsewhere.
MThs

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between JAS. WHITE and ROBT. ORR, under the name and style of WHITE, ORR & CO., has been dissolved by the death of the late ROBT. ORR.

JAS. WHITE,
Surviving Partner.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, and will continue the DRY GOODS BUSINESS as heretofore, under the firm name of

White, Orr & Co.

JAS. WHITE,
R. L. ORR.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

All persons indebted to the old firm will please call and settle with the new firm as soon as possible.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between D. McMILLAN and JOHN A. FINNEY, Commission Merchants, at No. 347 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., under the firm name of D. McMILLAN & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said JOHN A. FINNEY, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment at his office, No. 347 Liberty street.

[Signed], D. McMILLAN,
JOHN A. FINNEY.

Pittsburgh, August 8, 1874.

NOTICE.

The business of Iron Founders, carried on under the firm name of C. H. ONIONS & CO., will from this date be styled

ONIONS & BALDWIN,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Stoves, Hollow-Ware, &c., corner of Twentieth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

WITHDRAWAL FROM PARTNERSHIP—

GEO. F. COLHOUN having retired from the firm of GEO. COLHOUN & SON on July 1st, 1874, HARRY F. COLHOUN is associated as partner. Business continued under the name of

GEO. COLHOUN & SON.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!

James Caldwell & Co.

Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.

Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.

To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.

A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.

James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,

In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,

In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,

The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS

In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.

New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Mountain House,
At Cresson Springs, Pa.,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, and has been NEWLY FITTED UP AND REFURNISHED, and provides comfortable accommodations for nearly five hundred guests.
For further particulars address the Proprietor,

GEO. W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.

ARCTIC.
FORMERLY LA PIERRE HOUSE.
Ocean Street, Cape May City, N. J.
ACCOMMODATION FOR 250 GUESTS.

Is now a first-class modern style House, replete with modern conveniences in great part newly and handsomely furnished, including best spring beds, mattresses, gas, &c. Roomy piazzas open to the sea breeze, about one square from the beach and bath houses, and central to all points of attraction on the Island. Circulars and Cards with cut of the house and full particulars sent upon application.
Coach at Depot and Steamboat Landing.
Terms moderate.

CHAS. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
W. W. GREEN,
R. L. CARPENTER.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

Butler County Collecting and Real Estate Agency,
OF MILLERSTOWN, BUTLER CO., PA.
MARK G. McCASLIN, Attorney-at-Law,
GENERAL AGENT, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

Collections made in all parts of Butler County. Money Promptly Remitted by Draft. Suits Defended or Prosecuted, Liens Filed, Oil Lands Bought and Sold, and a General Law and Real Estate Business Transacted. Special attention paid to Old Claims. REFERENCES: Hon. W. H. Lowrie, Hon. J. D. McJunkin, Hon. John Trunkey, John Satterfield, President Butler County Bank, H. L. Westerman.

DRY GOODS.

NEW
AUTUMN STYLES AND FABRICS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
NOW OPENING,
AT OUR USUAL
Lowest Prices.

ALLWOOL SERGES
In Choice New Autumn Colors.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE WIDTH
Plaid Serges and Poplins.
Fine Black Mohair Alpacas,
From 25 to 87½c—Decided Bargains.
CHOICE NEW SHADES IN
COLORED ALPACAS.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN
Black Dress Silks!
MOURNING DRESS GOODS
Of Every Description.
Children's Dress Goods,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Ladies' and Children's Suits.
Ladies' Jackets, Sacques, &c.
SHAWLS--All Kinds and Qualities.

Large additions of New and Desirable Goods, suitable for the present and early Autumn Trade, now daily opening, ALL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

The Sale of Wet Goods
DAMAGED BY THE
Great Rain Storm of July 26th,
STILL CONTINUED.
ABOUT 50,000 YARDS OF
BEST FAST COLORED CALICOS,
AT 4, 5 AND 6¼ CENTS,
More or Less Damaged by Water.
ALSO,
Cassimeres, Jeans and Tweeds,
Shirting Flannels,
All Wool Shawls, Skirts, &c.,
Alpacas, Dress Goods, &c.

Our Early Fall Stock
OF
Housekeeping Goods!
NOW OPEN.

Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
Shirting Muslins, Checks and Stripes.
Feather and Straw Bed Tickings.
White and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Towels, Towelings, Napkins, &c.
New Fall Styles Calicos.

Special Attention Requested to Our
New and Complete Stock
OF
Blankets and Flannels
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

DRY GOODS.

COMPLETE STOCK!
LOWEST PRICES.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Goods
NEW MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS!
Embroideries and Trimmings.

Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear.
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.
Infants' Dresses, Waists, &c.
New Ribbons, Flowers, &c.
Sashes and Sash Ribbons.
Ladies' Neck Wear.
Embroideries, Laces and Trimmings.

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED
Hats and Bonnets.
Gents' Fine Dress Shirts.
Gents' Underwear, all kinds.
Gents' Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c.
Suspenders, Shirt Fronts, &c.
Gingham and Alpaca Rain Umbrellas,
ALL SIZES.

The Notion and Fancy Goods Department Largely Supplied with New and Desirable Goods

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

WHOLESALE HOUSE!

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

NOW OPENING,
CHOICE STYLES SIDE BAND, FANCY AND SHIRTING PRINTS.
DOMESTIC COTTONS, some Good Bargains.
DRESS GOODS,
AT LOW PRICES TO CLOSE.

Also, Large Lines BELTS, NECK RIBBONS, FANS of all descriptions, SUMMER UNDERWEAR, WHITE RUCHINGS, WINDSOR SCARFS, SASH REAL AND IMITATION HAIR GOODS, GOODS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BUTTONS AND SMALL WARES.

Choice Goods in Summer Millinery, at Low Prices.

WHOLESALE ONLY!

77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!
NEWEST STYLES
BODY BRUSSELS,
LATEST DESIGNS
Tapestry Brussels.
NOVELTIES IN
Two and Three-Plies, Ingrains, &c.
ALL OF WHICH WE OFFER AT
Lowest Cash Prices.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!

We are now showing the first receipts of our NEW FALL STOCK. They give promise of much Handsomer Styles and Novelties, with Lower Prices, than have been known in this market for a long time.

Those having new residences now ready to furnish, and those just returning from the summer resorts, are invited to look through our Stock.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SUMMER GOODS,
FOR GENT'S WEAR,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE,
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.

A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest
Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.

All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.

SPECIMEN PRICES.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; finest Worsted Suits, $55. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

BLAKE'S
Patent Steam Pump.
Over 7,000 in Use.
The Best, Simplest and Most Economical Pump Made.
General Agents for Western Pennsylvania,
GEO. H. STOVER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
BELTING, HOSE, CORDAGE, MACHINERY, &c.,
75 Water Street, Pittsburgh.
REPRESENTED BY McPHERSON & HIGGINS, PARKER, PA.

STATIONERY!
Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Etc
ENVELOPES,

All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.

KERNS & HORNER,

Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, and No. 223 Liberty street, (New Triangular Bank Building),
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.

MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS,
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.

MEDICAL.

QUICKLY CURED!

ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are graduates of the Medical Colleges of St. Louis and those of Eastern cities, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases, sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential.

We are constantly treating all diseases of a chronic and private nature with unparalleled success, exciting not only the admiration and astonishment of leading citizens, but of the medical faculty. Consultation free in English and German. Cures guaranteed. No mercury or nauseous drugs used. Office and parlors, at No. 137 Grant street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, near the Court House. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. d*

DR. WHITTIER, 296 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations; cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. d*

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to Marriage Removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. TThs

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' standing in this city, having cured 20,000 cases. Book and circular, 10 cents. Address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

B. H. LUBBERS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
Wines and Liquors,
No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension,
Formerly 16 Clark street.

Largest CHAMPAGNE HOUSE in the city. Also, the Finest Assortment of FRENCH AND IRISH WHISKIES, RHEIN WINE to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

IN THE MATTER OF CORNELL & WERLING, against whom a petition for adjudication in Bankruptcy was filed.

In the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy. No. 2,233.

Motion on behalf of petitioning creditor for leave to discontinue the proceedings in Bankruptcy.

August 10, 1874, statement of debts and liabilities of said Cornell & Werling, alleged bankrupts, filed. Also, petition of creditors alleged to be more than one-half in number and amount expressing their assent to the discontinuance of the proceedings in bankruptcy.

And now, to wit, August 10, 1874, the Court fix the 15th day of August, 1874, at 10 A. M., for the hearing of said motion, and direct notice to be given to the creditors by publication in two daily newspapers published in the city of Pittsburgh.

To the creditors of Cornell & Werling: Please take notice of the time and place of the hearing of the said motion.

R. B. CARNAHAN,
M. W. ACHESON,
GEO. T. OLIVER,
W. B. ROGERS,
Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors.

ALEX. G. COCHRAN .... J. M. GAZZAM

GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law.
OFFICES:
94 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH.

Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts.
Collections made and legal business transacted through reliable correspondents in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP.

INSURANCE.

GERMAN AMERICAN
Insurance Company of Penn'a.,
PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS, - - - $125,000 00

DIRECTORS.
G. H. MEYER, President.
H. H. NIEMAN, Vice President.
F. D. GEIST, Confectioner.
EDWIN BINDLEY, of Bindley & Sons, Builders.
J. H. DEMMLER, Manufacturer of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.
JAS. LIPPINCOTT, of Hubbard, Lippincott, Bakewell & Co.
J. A. KAERCHER, Capitalist.
JAC. KEEBLER, of Keebler & White, Builders.
JOHN AUFDERHYDE, of Freese & Aufderhyde, Grocers.
H. HACHMASTER, Furnace Builder.
GEORGE WAMHOFF, Grocer.
F. CH. K. BEERMAN, of Succop & Beerman.
ROBT. ABEL, Secretary.
J. A. KAERCHER, Treasurer. ERNST PRIDDAT, General Agent.

South Side Fire Insurance Co,
CAPITAL, $100,000.
Office, 2633 CARSON ST., Pittsburgh.

R. B. BROWN, President.
H. LAFFERTY, Vice President.
E. KREIG, Secretary.
J. G. FLEISHMAN, Treasurer.
A. J. RAPP, General Agent.

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J. G. Fleishman, Joseph Keeling,
H. Lafferty, Joseph Maheler,
John Nusser, H. Sunshine,
A. Rapp, R. Houlden,
F. Schutte, R. Young,
G. A. Mundorff.

People's Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. CORNER WOOD STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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Wm. Vankirk, Captain J. L. Rhodes,
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Jared M. Brush, John Farrell,
Samuel McCrickart, O. P. Scaife.

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WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
GEO. S. SWARTZ, JR., General Agent.

Manufacturers and Merchants' INSURANCE COMPANY,
87 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
CAPITAL, $250,000.
ASSETS, $371,679 07. JANUARY 1, 1874.

JAS. I. BENNETT, President.
JOHN W. CHALFANT, Vice President.
JAS. M. KENNEY, Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON, General Agent.

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A. E. W. Painter, Henry A. Weaver,
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Robert Lea, Joseph Walton,
I. C. Pershing, C. W. Batchelor,
William Walker, S. F. VonBonhorst,
Mark W. Watson.

Western Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1843.
CAPITAL - $225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison, David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke, John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans, D. Ihmsen,
Phillip Reymer, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
H. Sellers McKee.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

Monongahela Insurance Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED, 1854.
Cash Capital, $175,000
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.

WM. A. CALDWELL .... President.
JNO. McDEVITT .... Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY .... Secretary.
Captain F. A. DOHRMAN, General Agent and Surveyor.

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John McDevitt, William Rea,
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Wm. H. Forsyth, William Means,
James Woodburn, Geo. W. Dilworth,
Charles Atwell, David McCandless,
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James McCandless.

Citizens' Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—No. 131 Smithfield street, second door from City Hall.

WM. BAGALEY .... President.
JOHN REA .... Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss or damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:
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James Park, Jr., Geo. Wilson,
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R. F. Jones, J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea, Thos. J. Burchfield,
Capt. Thos. Snowden, George Bingham,
Barclay Preston, Alexander Moore,
S. M. Kier.
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"OLD RELIABLE"
Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philad'a,
ORGANIZED 1829.
CASH ASSETS . . . . $3,500,000.
COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs

White & Brown,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
No. 98 GRANT STREET,
(Near corner of Fifth avenue, opposite Cathedral.)

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of VENETIAN BLINDS, of all sizes and colors.
PAINTING, TRIMMING and REPAIRING promptly and neatly done, at Lower Prices than elsewhere.
Particular attention given to Churches and Hotels.
N. B.—Trimmings furnished ready for putting on to suit customers. Reglets furnished for printer.
All work warranted.

W. G. DUNSEATH,
Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician,
67 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.
...offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania requiring an Eastern Correspondent.
Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 14, 1874.

...touched, in our remarks of yesterday, upon the fact that the rates of merchantable paper in Pittsburgh were the rather governed by the value placed upon the ...r of a note and his promptness in the ...r of payment than upon the esteemed ...nsibility of its indorser. It is a subject of some interest, and one which attracts the attention of bankers as well as of a large class of the public who purchase such investigations more for the purpose of satisfying themselves of the facts ...e case than from any advantage which ...kely to accrue to them—"statistical ...s" in point of fact—the inquiry why ...ess degree of commercial value should ...aced on a name appearing upon the ...se of a note than attaches to it when ...ng upon the face of the same instrument.

...perience, that severe taskmistress ...eaches us such hard lessons, but lessons seldom forgotten, has taught, that ...ptness in the matter of redeeming ...sements is not a prominent characteristic of the average business man, or at ...has not been such of late in Pittsburgh. ...ave at our fingers ends the names of ...s who, while strong financially beyond a peradventure, and who would ... it the acme of business dis... ...r to allow a note of their making to go to protest, yet ...x and careless, when called upon to ...m the promises of others, even ...gh they have themselves become the ...ity for seeing those promises carried ... good faith. This circumstance it is ...makes bankers as a rule prefer such ... as has its strength patent upon its ...and induce them to hesitate over the ...ase of that of weak parties, no difference how strong the backing.

...other feature which enters into this ...deration, is that in cases of bankruptcy and oftentimes of extension of firms ...have fallen into difficulty, indorsers ...r to consider that the proper parties ...nt the extensions or to await the slow ...ss of payment from the assignees in ...ruptcy are the holders of the paper, ...s the bank and not the guarantors. ...s foreign to the reasonable view of the ...s who have advanced the money ...the strength of what they consider ...nsible names, and hence they feel ...sed to take every precaution in their ...r to avert the contingency of their be... ...placed in such a predicament.

...lready can the relief be seen and is ...eciated in monetary circles, resulting ...the favorable arrangement now near...summated upon the part of the Allegheny Valley Railroad towards its creditors. The bonds have already found a ...et, and debts which a few short ...s ago were looked upon as worthless, ...least as unavailable assets for a ...hened period, are now considered as ...bills receivable, or at least so far ...as the selling price of the bonds will ...them, which price is variously ...d for at from seventy to ninety per ..., according to the hopes or belief of ...rs of claims.

...he prospects for the speedy opening up ...brisk fall trade are scarcely as good as ...were a few weeks since, although or... ...are coming in pretty well. We fear ...many of our merchants and manufac... ...s hold unreasonable anticipations and ...ise trade is not livelier than ever be... known this fall, have given them...s over to complaints and grumbling. ...must, however, content their souls ...tience, and await with tranquility the ...ress of events.

...he failure of a small establishment en... ...l in the manufacture of corrugated ...iron is reported this afternoon. Lia... ...es reported quite limited.

...he following table shows the prices of ...government bonds, railway stocks, ...at the various sessions of the New ... Stock Exchange during the day. ...ished by the St. Clair Banking Com... ..., No. 16 Sixth street:

...ugust 14, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
...	109½	109½	109¼	109½	109⅝
...'s, 1881, coup.	118¼	....	118¼	....	....
1862	111⅜	....	111½	....	....
1864	115½	....	115¼	....	....
1865	116¾	....	116¾	....	....
1865, new	116⅜	....	116⅜	....	....
1867	117½	....	117⅜	....	....
1868	117½	....	117¾	....	....
...	110⅛	....	110⅛	....	....
..., coupons	113⅞	....	113¾	....	....
...ncy 6's	117½	....	117½	....	....
...per cents	111⅜	....	111¾	....	....
...ered, 1867	115½	....	....	....	....
...rn Union Tel.	74⅞	74⅞	75⅛	75	75
... Mail	46¼	46½	46⅝	46½	46⅛
...s Express	....	108	....	108½	....
...-Fargo Express	....	73½	....	....	....
...can Express	....	60¼	....	60½	....
...States Express	....	67⅞	....	67¼	....
...ork Central	....	100¼	101¼	....	101⅛
...	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
...gan Central	....	68	....	70¼	....
...gan Southern	72¼	....	72⅜	72¼	72¼
...s Central	....	96	94	93½	94
...and and Pitts	....	....	....	86¼	....
...go & Northw'n	....	37⅜	38	39⅜	38
...preferred	....	56½	....	....	....
...Island	99	98⅜	....	98¾	99
...ul, common	....	34½	34⅜	34⅜	....
...preferred	....	52½	....	52⅜	....
...h, common	35⅛	35¼	35⅜	35¼	35½
...Vayne	....	....	....	92⅜	....
... Mississippi	....	22⅜	23⅛	....	23⅛
... Pacific	28¾	28⅞	29	28⅞	28⅞
...go and Alton	....	103	....	103¼	....
...preferred	....	....	....	105½	....
..., Hart. & Erie	....	1¼	....	1¼	....
...n	....	....	....	126	....
...ersey Central	....	....	....	106	....
...bal & St. Joe	....	25	....	25	25
...preferred	....	....	....	29	....
...Haute	....	....	....	7	....
...and I. C	....	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½
...ssee, old	....	....	77	....	76
...Carolinas, July	....	....	18½	....	18½
...ri 6's	....	....	93	....	93

...he following is a report of the leading ...s on the Philadelphia Stock Board ...on to-day. Furnished by Luther S. ...lman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
...a. Cent'l, 50⅞, sales.		
...sylvania scrip, 102⅝, sales.		
...ing, 55½, sales.		
...d Companies of N. Jersey	125½	126
...eek, 8¼, sales.		
...h Valley	61	61⅛
...heny Valley Railroad 7-30's	85¼	....
...re Transportation Company	53	....
...Handle 7's, sales 64⅞.		
..., 109⅞.		

GENERAL MARKET.

...FICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, August 14, 1874.

...ler the influence of favorable weather, ...yesterday among the majority of the ...sale houses was quite active, consid... ...the season and the general dullness ...usually pervades business at this time ...year. Among the dry goods and job... ...houses there was a fair trade movement ...an average business done in groceries, ...produce, flour, and commission houses. ...rade in fruits and green truck was fairly .... The market was overstocked with ...fruits, especially peaches and pears, and ...y could not be held or re-shipped, prices ...down to a very low figure, and merchants ...selling for any price that they could ob... ...In provisions, trade is dull, and there are ...of weakness in prices, which may result ...ecline, although many dealers express an ...on to the contrary. Hay has declined ...lerably, and we reduce our quotations ...dingly. We also note a decline in sugars ...¼c ₩ ℔.

...following are the receipts of the leading ...es of produce in this city since our last:

..., bbls	1,170	Apples, bbls	138
...e, bxs	134	Corn, sks	510
...t, sks	1,360	Barley, sks	510
...secks	4,333	Butter, pkgs	27
...oes, bush	1,260	Hay, bales	195
...ars	9		

...following quotations are prices re... ...on wholesale transactions, unless other... ...specified. On small sales, dealers charge ...vance. Unless specified to the contrary, ...les of grain are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

...IN—The grain market was fairly active ...rday, at prices not remarkably changed ...those of the previous day. Wheat is ..., and although we note sales made in the ...part of the week at $1 25 for No. 1 red ...r, the market is not quotable at that ...now. We note another sale at $1 20, ...is a fair price, and learn of offerings of ...red winter, for which the best bid that ...be obtained was $1 15, which was refused. ...uote at $1 17½@1 20 for red winter; $1 20@ ...for spring; $1 25@1 30 for amber and .... Corn is firm and scarce. We learn of ...of shelled at 84@85c in small lots and on ...but these are regarded as outside trans... ...ns, and we quote at 80@82c for shelled; 83 ...for ear. Oats are irregular; we ...sales at 55c, and one sale as ...60c for white, which are rather above ...arket. The usual prices obtained were ...50@55c for white oats; 53@55c for mixed, ...sales both above and below those figures. ...continues inactive at about $1 00 per bush... ...Barley is arriving a little more freely and ...are easier at about $1 20@1 30. We note ...as follows:

...red winter wheat, sold some days ... $1 25
...No. 1 red winter ... 1 20

½ car shelled corn....84
1 car shelled corn....85
1 car shelled corn, high mixed....80
1 car white oats, in sacks....60
1 car white oats....57
1 car white oats, on track....58
1 car white oats, on track....56
1 car mixed oats....53¼
1 car mixed oats....53
1 car mixed oats....53
1 car mixed oats....52½

FLOUR—The market for flour is active, and prices are steady. We quote as follows: We note sales of 100 bbls, new wheat, bakers' flour, at $5 00; 100 do new wheat family at $6 25; white winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old $7 00@7 25; new do $6 25@6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₩ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 50 ₩ bbl; No. 1 red wheat $7 60; No. 2 red wheat $7 30; in sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY—Receipts continue to be very large, and we reduce our quotations $1 00@2 00 ₩ ton. Prime timothy baled is quoted at $21 00@22 00 ₩ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $16 00@17 00. Baled hay from store is quoted at $23 00@25 00. We note sales of 1 car No. 8 at 21 50; 1 car do $22 00 ₩ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is steady, except in chopped feed on which there is a sharp decline. We quote bran at 95c@$1 05 ₩ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 30 ₩ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 50 ₩ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 60 ₩ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₩ cwt. We note sales of 1 car shorts (seconds) at $1 20 ₩ cwt; 1 car do (shipstuff) at $1 30 ₩ cwt; 1 car chopped feed at $1 50 ₩ cwt; 1 car do $1 55 ₩ cwt; 1 car do $1 60 ₩ cwt.

MALT—The market is steady. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 80@1 90; western do $1 60@1 70.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The receipts are free, and prices have declined. We quote choice at $2 00@2 50 ₩ bbl; common $1 00@1 50.

BUTTER—The market is steady and unchanged. We quote choice at 21@23c; medium, 16@19c.

BEANS—The market is steady. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 70@2 75; medium $2 40@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote prime yellow 31@35c; dark 27@30c ₩ ℔. Demand light.

CHICKENS—Live spring 60c; old 70@75c ₩ pair, as to size. Market good.

CHEESE—The market is firm at the advance noted yesterday. We quote at 13½@14c for Ohio factory; 11½@12c for Western Reserve dairy; Sweitzer 17@18c.

EGGS—The market is unchanged. We quote at 14@15c ₩ dozen for fresh.

GRAPES—Are in abundant supply at $6 00 ₩ stand.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₩ ℔, 65@75c; No. 2, ₩ ℔, 40@50c as to quality.

HOPS—The market is steady with a good demand. We quote growth of 1873 at 30@35c ₩ ℔.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₩ ℔; buckwheat blossom 25c ₩ ℔.

PEACHES—The market is overstocked with this fruit, and yesterday afternoon it could be bought as low as 50c ₩ box. The stock on hand could not be reshipped, and had to be sold or allowed to decay. There was a large quantity that was utterly wasted as it was.

PEARS—There was also an over-supply of this fruit, although prices did not go quite so low as in the case of peaches. Sales were generally at $1 00@1 50 ₩ box, for domestic; California, $4 00@5 00.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $4 00 per box.

POTATOES—The market is heavily stocked and prices are down. We quote choice at $3 00@3 50; common $2 00@2 50.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in abundant supply, and prices are a little weaker. There were offerings of a round lot at $3 45 to-day. We quote at $3 45@3 55; flax seed is dull at $2 00@2 10; clover seed inactive and nominal at $7 50@8 00.

SWEET POTATOES—Choice Jerseys are quoted at $6 00@6 50 and prices are weak.

VEGETABLES—There is a large supply. We quote cabbages at $2 00 ₩ barrel; tomatoes $1 00@1 25 ₩ box; cucumbers $3 00@4 00 ₩ barrel; onions $2 00@2 50 ₩ box, $5 00 ₩ barrel. Watermelons $15 00@25 00 ₩ hundred; muskmelons $7 50@12 00 ₩ hundred.

GROCERIES.

The market is at about an averaged state of activity. We reduce our quotations on sugars ¼@½c ₩ pound, and notice that a similar reduction was made by a refining company of St. Louis, day before yesterday. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ ℔.	Japan	55c@ 1 00
Fancy	25½c	Oolong	55c@ 85c
Choice	25½c	Fancy	@$1 00
Prime	24 c	Souchong	25c@ 85c
Good	22 c	*Molasses.*	₩ gall.
Java	34 c	Strictly chce N O	@88c
Roasted Coffees.		Good	@83c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Prime	@85c
Rio, in bulk	27½c	Demerara	65@70c
Roasted Java	40 c	*Syrups.*	
Sugars.		Ex. white drips.	@75c
Standard A	10¾c	Sugar drips	@55c
Standard B	10⅜c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard extra C	10⅛c	*Rice.*	
Standard hards	11½c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Franklin extra C	10 c	Patna	8@8¼c
American extra C	9¾c	Rangoon	@8 c
Cuba	9 c	*Raisins.*	
Porto Rico	9¼c	Layers, ₩ box	$3 50
Teas.		Valentia, ₩ ℔	13@14c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Currants	7¼@ 8c
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	Prunes	13½@14c
Imperial	50c@ 1 00	Muscatels, ₩ bx	$4 25

TOBACCO—The market for tobacco continues very firm, with an active demand. We quote as follows:

Spun roll (exl'r)	57@60	R'gh and Ready	65@85
Navy, (exl'r)	52@55	Fine Cut Plug	70@80
Tens, (exl'r)	54@57	Fine Cut	55@90
Quarters, (exl'r)	54@57	Cut and Dry	30@40
Louisville Navy	57@60	Scotch Snuff	65@75
Louisville Cav	57@60	Black Snuff	60@85
Virginia Navy	50@57	Six Twist	@40
Virginia Tens	50@57	Cigars—	
Virginia Cav	52@57	Penn'a Seed	$13@ 20
Double Thick	52@60	Connecticut	25@ 30
Flounders	60@82	Seed & Havana	30@ 60
Bright Pounds	60@81	Havana	60@150

The New York *Commercial Bulletin* has the following upon the prospects of the tobacco crop and the future of that market. The late increase in the price of tobacco has occasioned much comment, and a great variety of opinions have been expressed as to the causes at work to produce it. Investigation, however, shows that the whole movement is owing to a partial failure of the crop in Tennessee, Kentucky, Wisconsin and the Ohio Valley. This has been brought about by a protracted drought, and the consequence has been, as might be expected under these circumstances, an active market and a resulting appreciation in values. The most noticeable advance thus far has been in the low grades, particularly hogsheads, which have advanced to from 4@13c on the 1st of July to 6½@17c on the 1st of August. There is as yet but little information to be obtained as to the future of the market, dealers and brokers all holding radically different opinions. Most of the tobacco from the Western States is used for export; and as it is conceded on all sides that the crop will be limited, large drafts are expected upon the products of the Eastern States. As it is thought that the demand will exceed the supply, the market has advanced, and a further increase in prices is expected. Shippers are said to be now in the market purchasing largely for export; and as the Western crop, which is usually purchased for this purpose, has been a disappointment, they are taking the low grades of the Eastern States instead. The demand for shipment has been further increased by advices from abroad that the crop in Hungary is almost an entire failure. Similar reports come from other portions of the Continent, and many are of opinion that in consequence a larger portion of the European supply than usual will have to be drawn from the United States. As the American supply will be to a certain extent limited, for reasons already mentioned, the recent advance in prices and the present firm tone of the market are but consequences of well understood causes."

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There is a dull market for hog products, and impartial observers will ascribe this state of affairs to the fact that prices have gone so high as to cut off a considerable portion of the consumptive demand, namely that class of people whose means will not permit them to buy largely of provisions when they are at present rates. We think that there are signs of weakening in prices. Many dealers are of the opinion that the present falling off in the demand is due to the fact that retailers bought largely upon the advancing market, and are now fully stocked up, and that after a little the demand will become stronger again; but we think that they will also find that, in obedience to a universal law in commercial matters, so long as prices remain from 40 to 50 per cent. above the average, just so long there will be a more than proportionate falling off in consumption. It is true that there is a light stock of hog products in market, and that an advance, predicated on this basis, is necessary, but we think, good authority to the contrary notwithstanding, that the recent advances have been disproportionately great, and caused by speculative operations; and if a careful course is not adhered to by operators outside of the ring that is now controlling the supply of hog products in the western markets, they will find themselves caught in a reaction which may be as decided and more sudden than the recent advances. Prices are as follows: Canvassed hams, ₩ ℔, 16½c; shoulders, canvassed, ₩ ℔, 11¼, 11½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15c; dried beef, canvassed, 18c; beef tongues, ₩ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders ₩ ℔, 11c; rib sides do, 12½c; clear rib sides, do, 13c; clear sides do, 13½c; mess pork, ₩ bbl, $25 00; prime lard, refined for summer use, in tcs, ₩ ℔, 16c; ½ bbls, do, 16½c; buckets do, 16¼c; in 3 ℔ caddies, do, 17½c; in 5 ℔ caddies, do, 17c; in 3 ℔ pails, do, 18½c; in 5 ℔ pails, do, 18¼c; in 6 ℔ do, 18c.

FISH—The market for fish is tolerably active, and quotations are fully maintained We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₩ bbl	$28 00	New No. 3	$10 00
No. 1 mess do	25 00	Georges codfish, ₩ 100	6 50
Extra No. 1 shore	16 00	Medium do	5 00
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	Lake trout	7 25
No. 1 bay	14 00	White fish	7 00
Extra No. 2	13 00	Lake herring	5 00
No. 2 bay	12 00		

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12½c ₩ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady: extra No. 1, $1 00@1 05 ₩ gallon; No. 1, 92@95c; No. 2, 70@75c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7¼c ₩ ℔ for prime and 6¼@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

WOOL—The market here is quiet but prices are steady. There is a rather slow movement, but a steady one, at the following quotations:

Fine fleece	48@50c	Medium fleece	45@48c
Tub washed	45@50c	Common fleece	40@45c
Combing	50@55c	Pulled wools	30@43c
Unwashed	30@40c		

The Washington *Reporter* says: "The local market is very dull, and sales of small lots only are taking place. Buyers are not willing to go above 45c, and farmers are unwilling to accept less than 50c, hence the stagnation in the market."

The Waynesburg *Independent* has the following interesting article on the production of wool in Western Pennsylvania: "Extreme Western Pennsylvania is the heaviest wool-growing district in the State. Of the western part, southwestern Pennsylvania is the leading section in this particular, and right around our own corner are to be found the most interesting wool statistics, as well as other statistics of agriculture, to be gathered in the State.

In the amount of wool produced Washington county stands first. This is one of the oldest wool counties in western Pennsylvania, if not the oldest. Sheep were herded and farmed there pretty extensively when many of the surrounding counties had but few if any flocks. The clip of Washington county in 1870 amounted to nearly nineteen hundred thousand pounds, and since which time there has been a considerable increase. The clip this year will be considerably over two million pounds, selling for nearly a million and a half of dollars.

Our own county comes next. Very little attention was paid to sheep here in the early history of the county, and it has only been within the last quarter of a century that we have held a prominent place among the wool counties of State. For a number of years past, however, interest in this direction has been increasing, and we have very few farmers who do not own and take care of some stock of this kind. In 1870 our clip reached nearly four hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and we hear it estimated that this year's clip will go over a hundred thousand better, bringing nearly three three hundred thousand dollars in market. If we advance at the same rate for the next six years, the census of 1880 will give an immense exhibit.

After Greene come Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Lawrence, Mercer, Crawford, Butler and Westmoreland, all western counties, in the order named. Beaver is close behind us, but will have to be lively if it ever catches up. The others are so far behind as to offer nothing like competition in the amount of wool produced.

The first among the eastern counties is Susquehanna, whose clip foots up to about one-fifth of ours.

In quality of sheep and wool, as in the number and extent, Washington is probably foremost. Wool-growing has been carried on there so long and so extensively, and so much attention has been paid to breed and grade, that some of the finest stock in the Middle States is to be found in Washington county. In this matter, however, we will soon be alongside. We are glad to see our wool-growers have been paying increased attention to this point within the last few years. We have a number of men who exhibit a praiseworthy pride in sheep-raising that is doing wonders for the credit of the country. After a few years we will acknowledge no superiority whatever in this direction.

Taking everything into consideration—its age, its size and its facilities—we believe our county is rising more rapidly in the wool industry than any other county in the State. The people have learned that nothing is more profitable or more sure of an adequate and unfailing return than the handling of sheep. And this belief is increasing the wool-growing business in a ratio that promises the most important results.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 15, 1874.

REMARKS—The petroleum market was yesterday as it has been for several days past, quiet and dull, with little change either for better or worse. Quotations for crude have shown less variation for the past week than for some time past. We note in our Eastern dispatches a decline of ¼@½c in the quotations for refined oil in Philadelphia, which, of course, exerts a depressing effect on the home refined market.

CRUDE.

The market for crude is dull and without any important change. We quote spot oil on the cars at 97½c@$1 02½; United at wells 75@77½c. Sales as follows are reported at

PARKERS:

3,000 bbls, immediate shipment....$1 02¼
2,500 bbls, United, at wells....77½
2,000 bbls, United, at wells....80

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

We quote crude oil at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at 95c per barrel; at wells 53c. The market is dull.

REFINED.

The market for refined is dull and depressed, under the influence of the decline in the Eastern markets. Carbon oil is quoted at 9¼@9½c f. o. b. on cars at works.

New York—Refined is quoted at 11¾@11½c for August delivery.

Philadelphia—Refined spot is quoted at 11¼c; September delivery 11½c.

OIL BARRELS.

are quiet and dull. We quote city made at $1 50; country $1 45.

TITUSVILLE, August 14.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were steady but dull. On the upper road, the market was $1 05@1 10. At Parkers, the market was 77½@80c at wells, and 97½c@$1 02½ for immediate shipment. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot....$1 05
1,500 bbls, upper road, spot....1 07½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot....1 10
2,500 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells....77½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells....80
3,000 bbls, Parkers, United, immed't shpt. 1 02¼

NEW YORK, August 14, closing 13.—Crude in bulk is quoted rather weak at 5c; refined meets with a slow demand with the market weak: sales of 5,000 bbls for August at 11⅜c; closing at 11½@11¾c; cases are quoted at 11c; naptha 8c; Philadelphia, prices are decidedly lower with a slow demand: sales 2,500 bbls refined at 11¼c; 3,000 bbls do 11¼c; and there is a rumored sale of 5,000 bbls at 11c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—The market is weak: S. W. 11¼c; crude 8c in bbls; cases 15¾c; sales none; futures, September, 11½c.

PARKERS, August 14.—United 75@77½c at wells; the market is very quiet.

TIDIOUTE, August 14.—The market is quiet with nothing doing at 72½c at wells.

TITUSVILLE, August 14.—The market is unchanged and quiet; quotations are at $1 05@1 07½.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 14.—The market is dull and quiet at from 85 to 90c.

ROUSEVILLE, August 14.—The market is quiet and dull with crude quoted at 95@97½c.

OIL CITY, August 14.—The market is quiet at $1 05.

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 14, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros	Waring Bros, Phila	1,632
Central	J P Logan, Phila	607
A G Williams	Tack Bros, Phila	251
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co., Phila	200
Total		2,690

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 15, 1874.

The market for pig iron remains substantially the same as at date of last report—with one exception, the sales being for lots required for immediate use.

We learn that the transactions referred to last week were closed, but the terms being "private" we can not quote them. One lot of 2,000 tons comes to this market, and we include it in our list of sales this week, but the balance does not come here and we will not include it in our report.

We hear of offers for round lots for future delivery on long time, but the furnace men are not willing to sell far ahead at present prices.

We are quoted the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

2,000 tons gray forge	private terms
500 tons gray forge	$26 50—4 mos
200 tons gray forge	27 00—4 mos
200 tons gray forge	27 00—5 mos
200 tons gray forge	27 00—4 mos
125 tons gray forge	27 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	26 50—4 mos
100 tons white	24 00—5 mos
100 tons mottled and white	24 50—4 mos
50 tons No. 2 foundry	27 50—4 mos
50 tons gray forge	26 00—cash
40 tons No. 1 foundry	28 00—4 mos
25 tons No. 2 foundry	29 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry	29 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	28 00—4 mos
15 tons foundry	29 00—4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

100 tons grey forge	$27 00—4 mos

COAL BLAST CHARCOAL.

10 tons No. 1 foundry	$50 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 3 foundry	43 00—4 mos

IRON MOUNTAIN ORE.

500 tons ore	$13 00—4 mos
129 tons ore	13 00—4 mos

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

August 11.—The market during the past week has not shown any improvement as to demand, while in respect to price the course has been downward. For charcoal, Bessemer and foundry irons, except foundry from Black Band ores, the market has been heavy and the quotations have been marked down fully $2 00, and this without apparently making any impression upon the demand, buyers being quite as scarse as before the reduction. For gray forge, however, the market has ruled firm, and closes steady and strong at the outside quotations.

The following are the quotations at the close, four months time:

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL.

No. 1	$38 00
No. 2	37 00
No. 3	40 00
No. 4	42 00
Nos. 5 and 6	44 00

BITUMINOUS FOUNDRY.

No. 1	31 00
No. 2	29 00
No. 1 gray forge	27 00

MASSILLON.

No. 1	35 00
B—1	33 00
No. 2	31 00

AMERICAN SCOTCH.

No. 1 Cherry Valley	34 00
No. 2 Cherry Valley	32 00

The hardware business has been more active for a few days, and prices have been steady. We have no new quotations to make this week on these goods.

There is nothing new to be said of the market for manufactured iron. Prices remain steady and unchanged, and there is a fair but not particularly active inqury.—*Commercial Review.*

PHILADELPHIA.

August 12.—There is no material change to note in prices, unless it be that quotations mean selling figures, and are not shaded $1 00@2 00 ₩ ton to effect transactions. Practically, the producers are now masters of the situation, with, however, sufficient diplomacy not to jeopardize the growing trade by any sharp advance in prices. The market closes fairly active, with a general expectation of more doing in the coming week. We quote:

Pig iron—No. 1 foundry $31 00@32 00; No. 2, $28 00@30 00; gray forge $26 00@28 00; white and mottled $24 00@25 00.

Bars—3c ₩ ℔.

Rails—$58 00@64 00, as to make and section, at mill.

Old rails—$37 00@38 00, and firmer.

Scrap—$35 00@36 00, for choice selections.

The sales of last week having been omitted by accident are here included, much reticence being exhibited in quoting transactions, as is generally the case in an improving market.

SALES—PIG IRON.

2,500 tons No. 1 Lehigh foundry..furnace, $30,000
1,000 tons No. 2 Lehigh foundry...furnace.. 27 50
1,000 tons No. 2 Lehigh foundry...furnace.. 28 00
2,700 tons gray forge Lehigh foundry f'nac 26 00
3,000 tons gray forge Lehigh fd'y, private terms.

RAILS

5,000 tons Western mill....private terms.
3,500 tons Pennsylvania mill....$61 00
1,700 tons Pennsylvania mill for Western delivery....private terms.
1,500 tons Pennsylvania mill, for Western delivery....private terms.
With fish bars and spikes for above lots.

OLD RAILS.

2,500 tons equal to....$36 00 here
1,600 tons Philadelphia delivery....37 00 here

SCRAP.

500 tons....$35 00, spot.
300 tons....36 00, spot.

NEW YORK.

August 13.—American Pig—Although reports of improvement in the iron market come from other important points, there is no change for the better to be noted here, and much disappointment is expressed at the restricted demand for pig iron. It was expected that by this time some activity would have been displayed, but these hopes have not been realized, and there seems no disposition to buy beyond immediate requirements. There is a noticeable absence of any speculative feeling, and lots which have been pressed for sale have not called out any but very low offers. We note the sale of 1,000 tons, part gray forge and part mottled, at $24 00, at works; 500 tons No. 2 foundry, at $27 00; 2,000 tons gray forge, $25 00, six months, without interest; and 1,000 tons gray forge on private terms. We quote: No. 1 foundry, $30 00@32 00; No. 2 foundry, $28 00@30 00; gray forge, $25 00@28 00. It will interest the trade to know that on the 4th inst. the style of the well known firm of Lazell, Perkins & Co., of Bridgewater, Mass., which has been in existence since 1816, was changed to the Bridgewater Iron Company. The capital stock was increased. The manager of this company, Mr. Nathum Stetson, has been connected with the concern over forty years.

Scotch Pig—There is no change since last week. Transactions have been small, and prices have not fluctuated. 100 tons Glengarnock was sold from the ship at $33 00, prompt cash. We quote Coltness, $40 00; Glengarnock, $35 00; Eglinton, $33 00@33 50.—*Iron Age.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, August 14, 1874.

REMARKS—Buyers, both Eastern and local, having secured their supplies, have returned to their homes, and sellers have gone their way, most of them rejoicing. The market throughout the entire week was brisk for medium, fair and good stock; and judging from the limited number left in the pens, most of the scallawags were worked off. The total sales for the week foot up 5,923 head against 5,225 last week.

Cattle.

The markets to-day did not differ materially from the ruling in the early part of the week, and the prices were as follows:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s steers....$5 25@5 50
Prime 1,200 to 1,300 do....5 50@6 00
Fair 1,100 to 1,200 do....5 00@5 25
Bulls....2 00@3 00

Hogs.

The advance established in the early part of the week was fully maintained, which was as follows:

Extra Philadelphia....$8 50@8 55
Extra Baltimore....7 80@7 85
Yorkers....6 90@7 00
Grassers....5 75@6 30

Sheep.

Good sheep sold readily all the week at an advance of 20@25c over last week's rates, whilst common went off slow at lower figures. Sales were made at the following quotations:

Extra 95 to 100 ℔s....$5 25@5 50
Good 85 to 100 ℔s....4 75@5 00
Fair 75 to 80 ℔s....3 75@4 30
Good Indiana ewes....2 50@3 00
Thin, fine wool ewes....80@1 05

We are assured that the prospect for a good market next week is very good for all kinds of good stock, bad for anything approaching the common or scallawag class.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109⅝.

NEW YORK, August 14, 1874.

MONEY.

Money 2@2½ per cent. Prime discounts 5@7 per cent.

STERLING.

Sterling dull at 486¾ for 60 days, and 489¼@490 for sight.

GOLD

opened at 109¼, and closed at 109⅝. Carrying rates ¼, 1 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $56,000. Clearings $12,000,000. Specie engagements for to-morrow's steamers thus far $400,000. Dry goods imports for the week $2,062,575. Customs receipts $574,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

In government bonds the only important feature was a sale of $50,000 10-40's registered at 110⅝. Following are the closing quotations:

U. S. coupons, 1881	118¼	5-20s, 1867	117¼
5-20s, 1862	111⅞	5-20s, 1868	117⅜
5-20s, 1864	115½	New 5s	111¾
5-20s, 1865	116⅝	10-40s	113⅝
5-20s, 1865, new	116⅛	Currency 6s	117½

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull, closing as follows:

Missouri 6s	93	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, old	77	N'th Carolina, old	18
Tennessee, new	76	N'th Carolina, new	10
Virginia, new	28		

THE STOCK MARKET

was dull and featureless, with the exception of Michigan Central, which advanced 1 per cent. The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on both common and preferred stock, payable September 1st. Among the sales of stocks to-day were 7,800 shares of Western Union, 7,400 Pacific Mail, 6,800 Union Pacific and 4,500 Wabash. The market closed as follows:

Canton	50	Do preferred	52¼
W. U. Telegraph	74⅞	Toledo & Wabash	35⅜
Quicksilver	29⅞	Do preferred	65
Adams Express	108	Fort Wayne	92
Wells-Fargo	73⅛	Terre Haute	7
American Ex	60⅞	Do preferred	22
United States Ex	67⅞	Chicago and Alton	103⅞
Pacific Mail	46	Do preferred	105⅞
N. Y. Central	101⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	22⅞
Erie	31⅝	Clev. Col. & Cin	62
Do preferred	47⅞	Burlington & Q	107
Harlem	125¼	Lake Shore	72¼
Do preferred	125	Panama	13¼
Michigan Central	69	Illinois Central	93⅞
Pittsburgh	85	Union Pacific st'ck	28⅝
Northwestern	37⅞	Central Pacific bds	89⅞
Do preferred	55⅛	Union Pacific b'ds	83⅞
Rock Island	99	Hartford & Erie	1¼
Do preferred	106	Delaware & Lac	107¼
St. Paul	34¼	Bankers' bills	487¼

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 14, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and irregular; closed stronger; No. 2 old $1 04¼@1 04½; new $1 04 spot; $1 03⅜ seller August; $1 00 sellers September; No. 3, $1 00⅜. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 65½c spot; 65⅜ bid seller August; rejected, 65c. Oats steady; with a moderate demand; No. 2, 38c spot; 37½@37⅞ seller August. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2, $1 00 spot; 97½c seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard steady with a moderate demand; 14½c spot; 14⅜@14⅞c seller September. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand and lower; shoulders 8¼@8⅜c; short rib middles 11¼. Bran 12¼@13c on track.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 97c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Beeves—receipts 600 head, making 4,450 head for four days, against 5,260 head for the same time last week. Offerings mainly common natives and poor Texans; trade dull and limited; common cattle could only be sold at buyer's figures, which were very low. The sales include 8 cars Ohio steers, 7@7¾ cwt., $10 75@11 00; 7 cars Missouri do, 6¾ cwt., $10 00@10 50, and 6 cars Cherokee cattle, 5½ cwt., $7 00. Several car loads remain unsold.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4,570 head, making 17,820 head for four days, against 15,850 head for the same time last week. Sheep quiet at $4 50@6 00; lambs extremely dull with a limited demand at $6 00@8 50. The sales include 4 cars Ohio sheep, 93 ℔s, at $5 75; 1 car do, 79 ℔s, $5 50; 1 car do, 82 ℔s, $5 50, and 1 car Pennsylvania lambs, 60 ℔s, $7 37½.

Swine—Receipts 1,750 head, making 10,190 head for four days, against 14,220 head for the same time last week. A car load of poor grassers sold, alive, at $6 12½; dressed hogs firmer at $8 25@8 50 for grassers, and $9 00@9 50 for corn fed.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Cotton barely steady at 17@17½c. Flour higher with a better export demand for shipping grades; superfine Western and State $4 65@5 65; good to choice $5 80@6 25; white wheat extra $6 25@6 80. Wheat 1@2c higher with a good demand; No. 2 Chicago, $1 25@1 25½; No. 2 Minnesota, in store, $1 29; No. 2 Milwaukee, in store and afloat $1 29@1 31. Rye quiet. Barley nominal. Malt quiet. Corn firmer, with fair demand; Western mixed 80@80½c; high mixed and yellow Western 80½@81c. Oats unsettled, opening lower and closing firmer; new mixed Western 50@55c; old do 62c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet. Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 5c; refined 11¾c. Turpentine steady at 35½c. Eggs firm at 17@18½c. Pork firmer at $23 50@23 75. Beef and cutmeats quiet. Middles steady; long clear 11c. Lard firmer; prime steam 14½c. Butter firm at 19@28c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 02.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, August 14.—Cattle—Receipts 425 head; total for the week 8,721 head. No offerings; yards bare of stock, save odds and ends; all fresh arrivals are through consignments.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 400 head; total for the week 18,400 head. Market closed weak; all offerings disposed of; Canada lambs $6 00@6 65; Canada and Western sheep $4 00@5 00.

Hogs—Receipts 2,700 head; total for the week 12,600 head. Yorkers $5 75@6 50; heavy hogs $7 00@7 50.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—Flour dull; treble $5 25@6; choice $6 50@7 50. Corn—dull; mixed 85c; white 92c. Oats dull and lower at 75@80c. Bran—no sales. Hay dull; choice $27. Pork dull and lower; offering at $24 50. Dry salt shoulders scarce at 9⅜c. Bacon dull and lower at 10@13½@13⅞c. Hams in better supply and dull at 15@16c. Lard easier; tierce 15½@16c; keg 16@16½c. Sugar—no sales; stock, 2,680 hhds. Molasses—no sales; stock 181 bbls. Whisky dull; Louisiana $1 01; Western $1 05. Coffee quiet.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Business was moderately active with commission houses but the jobbing trade ruled quiet. Cotton goods moved slowly at unchanged prices. Side band prints in brisk demand, but fancies not so active. Felt skirts and shawls showed an improvement. Wool flannels and blankets active. Hosiery and knit goods in better request. Foreign goods slow.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Wool quiet and firm and stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 52½@55c; fine 52@53½c; medium 51@52c; coarse 45@46c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 46@50c; medium 50@52c; coarse 45c; combing washed 60@63; combing unwashed 40@44c; extra and merino pulled 40@45c; No. 1 and super pulled 40@45c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—Cotton dull at 16½c. Flour steady. Wheat firm; red $1 02@1 05. Corn firm at 65@67c. Oats steady at 45@47½c. Rye steady at 82c. Pork—no demand; offerings at $23 00. Lard firm; summer 13¾@14c; kettle 16¼@16½c. Bulkmeats a shade firmer; shoulders 8¼c; sides 11⅜@11⅞c. Bacon stronger; shoulders 9¼@9½c; clear rib sides 12.70@12.75c; clear sides 13c. Whisky quiet at 98c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 14.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat active and firm; No. 3 white Wabash $1 40; No. 1 white Michigan $1 21; amber do $1 13; No. 1 red $1 17. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed 83½c; low mixed 67½@68c; white 75@77c; no grade 67@67½c; damaged 61c. Oats—demand fair and market firm; No. 3, 43c; seller August 40c; Michigan 41½@42c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 14.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 35@1 45. Corn nominal at 77½@78c. Oats dull at 48@50. Rye steady at 80@85c. Pork $24 00@25 00. Bacon 10@10¼@13@13¾c. Lard quiet at 15@15½c. Butter steady and unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal. Petroleum—nothing doing. Whisky firmer at $1 02.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm: No. 1 Milwaukee $1 17½; No. 2, $1 09. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 36¾c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, mixed 65½c. Rye unchanged; No. 1, 80c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2, in store, $1 04½.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Butter and cheese unchanged. Eggs firmer at 18@19c. Flour quiet; superfine $3 50@4 80. Wheat dull. Corn neglected. Oats declining; 48@50c for mixed Western. Petroleum easier at 11½c for refined; 8c for crude in barrels; 4½@4½c for do in bulk. Whisky quiet at $1 02 for Western in iron.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, August 14.—Cotton steady at 14¼@15½c. Flour quiet at $4 50@6 50. Wheat steady at $1 20. Corn steady at 90@95c. Oats 60@65c. Lard 16¼c. Bacon—shoulders 11c; sides 13¾@14. Sugar cured hams 16c, all packed. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand at $1 05.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 14.—Cotton steady; middling 16½c; offerings very light. Flour dull but unchanged. Oats dull at 56c. Pork dull. Lard firm at 15½@16. Bacon dull at 9¼@13¼@13½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—Cotton active at 16c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull at 9¼@10¼@12½@13¼c. Sugar cured hams 15@16c; plain do 14c. Lard 16¼@16½c. Whisky 98c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 14.—Flour steady. Wheat and corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firmer at 42@45c. Petroleum unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, August 14.—Wheat dull; new No. 2 red Toledo $1 24. Corn unchanged at 76c.

STEAM BOILERS

We hereby notify the public that M. W. HAZELTON is no longer an Agent of ours, and his acts will not be recognized by us.

All parties Manufacturing or using FEED WATER HEATERS will do well to look to their interest before purchasing Heaters infringing on us, as all will be held strictly accountable for infringments, and no other party or parties have patents on same. For information apply to GEO. H. STOVER & CO., 75 Water street, Agents, and E. A. MONTOOTH, Attorney, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE WATERS PATENT HEATER CO., WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

J. WILCOX, President.

June 25, 1874.

WM. HOLMES........JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.

OFFICE—NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Brittannic	August 15	Liverpool.
Elysia	August 15	Liverpool.
Spain	August 15	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	August 15	Liverpool.
Nevada	August 18	Antwerp.
Switzerland	August 18	Liverpool.
Scotia	August 19	Glasgow.
Europa	August 19	Bristol.
Arragon	August 20	Hamburg.
Pommerania	August 22	Liverpool.
Celtic	August 22	France.
Pereire	August 22	Glasgow.
Ethiopia	August 22	Liverpool.
Canada	August 22	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	August 22	Liverpool.
Algeria	August 22	Liverpool.
Herder	August 25	Hamburg.
Idaho	August 26	Liverpool.
Bothnia	August 27	Hamburg.
Holsatia	August 27	Liverpool.
Batavia	August 29	Liverpool.
City of Chester	August 29	Liverpool.
Adriatic	August 29	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Sept. 1	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Sept. 2	Liverpool.
Cimbria	Sept. 3	Hamburg.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Illinois	August 20	Liverpool.
Ohio	August 27	Liverpool.
Nederland	August 29	Antwerp.
FROM BOSTON.		
Parthia	August 15	Liverpool.
Batavia	August 29	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVERS OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, August 14, 1874.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 2 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R Ft.	In.	CHANGE—OR† Ft.	In.	DIREC T'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cairo	8	10	—0	6	N. E.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	9	4	—0	5	N. E.	Clear.
Davenport	2	4	—0	1	E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	2	11	0	0	E.	Fair.
Leavenw'th	2	2	†0	2	N. E.	Fair.
Louisville	5	2	—0	3	N. W.	Clear.
Memphis	9	2	—0	9	N. W.	Fair.
Nashville	2	2	—0	4	N.	Fair.
Omaha	5	3	—0	1	S. E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	4	0	—0	5	N.	Fair.
Shreveport	3	8	—0	2	N.	Fair.
St. Louis	8	7	—0	9	E.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	3	11	—0	0	E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	12	10	†0	2	N. W.	Fair.
Yankton	10	4	0	0	E.	Fair.
Dubuque	2	10	—0	1	N.	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	2	1	—0	1	W.	Cloudy.

GEORGE H. ROHE, Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 14, 1874.

River falling slowly, with 4 feet 10 inches. Weather clear; thermometer 74 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 14, 1874.

River 5 feet 8 inches and falling. Departed—Exchange, Cincinnati; Express, Parkersburg; Salt Valley and Mollie Ebert, Pittsburgh. Weather clear and pleasant.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Donaldson	Geneva.
Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Salt Valley	De Wolf	Cincinnati.

Departed.

Chieftain	Bougher	Geneva.
Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet two inches and falling.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat, 8 A. M.; evening, 4 P. M.

Cincinnati, Salt Valley, De Wolf, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated four feet two inches and falling. The weather during the day was warm. Trade on the landing was not very active.

GALLAPOLIS collected $61 25 wharfage last week.

THE Nail City is en route for this city with 230 tons of pig iron.

Waterproof, where the Henry Ames sunk, is 32 miles above Natchez.

THE towboat Judge Baker is offered for sale at Letart Falls, West Virginia.

THE steamer R. W. Dugan, Captain L. Bryson, was to leave Cincinnati last evening for Pittsburgh.

THE packets on the Slackwater arrive and depart with the regularity of a mail train. The hours of departure are 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* says: Captain George W. Cheek has purchased the Illinois. She is at Cairo and will leave Wednesday, and enter the Memphis and Napoleon trade.

THE beacon lights now on the Newport bridge were placed there for an experiment. They have given satisfaction, and similar lights will be placed on all bridges that span the Ohio river.

THE towboats James Gilmore and Fox pulled the sunken coalboat out of the channel at the Steubenville bridge, and put it on the Ohio shore.—No. 1 the Simpson Horner, as published in the *Chronicle.*

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "An order has been issued by the U. S. Mail Line Company requiring the watchmen on their boats to cry out the hours, day and night, on deck and in the cabin. A good idea."

THE fine new steamer Salt Valley, Captain DeWolf, takes her departure this day for Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati. Passengers and shippers can make a note of this. Our clever friend, E. F. Maddy, will be found in the office.

THE Mollie Ebert, Capt. Bachelor, will be found at the wharf this morning. Mr. John T. Hambleton has charge of her office, which is a sufficient guarantee that shippers and passengers will have nothing to complain of. She will return to Cincinnati this evening.

A Tennessee River exchange says: The new steamer W. T. McFarland, L. D. Patton, captain, arrived at our landing on Friday last. She will run petween Eastport and Florence, connecting with the Evansville and Paducah packet, and any that may come from St. Louis.

THE STEAMSHIP AMERIQUE.—The unfortunate steamer Amerique, abandoned by her officers at sea, under the supposition that she was sinking, has been put in complete order, will be dispatched from New York early in September, under the command of Captain Pouzoly, of the French navy.

THE new Inman steamer, City of Berlin, will not be in service until next spring, when semi-weekly sailings from both Liverpool and New York will be resumed. The line was never so well managed or so popular as now. Mr. Nicholson is proving himself an energetic and discreet manager, and a "good and faithful servant" of Mr. Dale's vacation abroad.

ST. LOUIS—Rates of freight are advancing. The John Kyle is loading for New Orleans at these figures: Flour, 35c; grain, 17½c; bacon, 25c; hay, 25c; way freight, 25c and 50c. The next few cargoes will load at same figures, and the Kountz Lines' figures will be the same as the others. An additional advance will be made, probably, next week. Memphis and Vicksburg rates are also advanced in the same proportion.

THURSDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "As the Governor Allen was coming up the river yesterday morning, Jim Davis, pilot, observed the body of a young woman floating in the water below the mouth of Little Kentucky. Joshua Rhodes waved to a man in a skiff at some distance, and the latter pulled to the body and towed it ashore. The body was clothed in a night dress, and is supposed to have been a passenger on the Pat Rogers."

THE Shreveport *Times* announces the death of John W. Bowers, well known to all our boatmen. The *Times* says: "Just as we are going to press this morning at four o'clock, we are shocked to hear of the death of Mr. J. W. Bowers, one of our most enterprising and successful merchants. The painful intelligence will be received by his many friends with profound regret. He was taken down on Thursday, we believe, with a severe attack of congestion of the bowels, and but few of our citizens knew even of his illness."

THURSDAY'S Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to represent the interest of that body before the Board of Government Engineers in reference to the location of the Horn street bridge, made a majority and minority report yesterday. That the majority report is made "in consonance with the views of steamboatmen," it is only necessary to read the testimony of practical and experienced river men examined by the Board of Engineers, and from the fact that the only steamboatman on the Committee presents the minority report. There is one thing certain, the bridge will either *be* an obstruction or it will *not*.

THE telegraphic reports of the stage of water in the Allegheny river, at Oil City and Parkers, show that a sudden rise took place yesterday morning. At six o'clock night before last there were twelve inches of water at Oil City and the river was falling. Yesterday morning there was twenty-six inches of water at Oil City and twenty inches at Parkers, with the river rising at both points. At two o'clock yesterday afternoon there was twenty-seven inches of water at Parkers and twenty-four at Oil City, and the river was falling at both places. The curious point is that there has been no rain at either point, and no one knows where the rain fell that caused this sudden rise.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

John Metcalf, 1 car stone; H F Grier, 21 bbls composition; Jones & L, 300 hd cabbages; Wm P Townsend & Co, 7 casks rivets, 8 kgs do; J P Kauffman, 2 bxs brushes; L & R Strauss, 7 bdls s pelts, 11 hides; Myers & A, 51 bdls shovels; M W Sackett & Co, 2 csks t ware; Lucy Furnace, 1 car f clay; Wm Buente & Co, 2 cars stone; Steinmetz & V, 1 bx g ware; Allen Kirkpatrick & Co, 1 bbl vinegar; Morrison & Co, 72 c peaches; Head, C & Co, 5 bbls apples, 36 c peaches; Van Gorder & S, 21 do do; Caldwell & C, 22 do do; Aiken, W & F, 279 do do; Voigt, M & Co 59 do do, 5 bbls apples; Wm Millett, 2 cases eggs; S P Morrison, 11 crates peaches; W Rea, 1 bbl cucumbers; W H Graff & Co, 19 do apples; Wm Bostien, 1 bbl pears, 1 kg do; Pretzfield Bros, 1 bx; J P Smith & Co, 1 bx fruit jars; W E Schmertz & Co, 1 bx boots; S Walaleslie, 1 keg wine; J G Brownell, 100 bbls flour; John Nusser, 245 sks malt; Dilworth Bros, 132 c bxs; E Bourne, 1 heater, fittings, tools, &c; John Hinchcliffe, 1 car stone; John Sheiner, 2 do do; Watt, Lang & Co, 100 brls flour; Abdiel McClure, 1 bbl wire; Lewis, O & P, 5 kgs nails; J H Loh & Co, 1 brl eggs; Cunningham & Ihmsen, 6 bxs g ware; Henry Rea, 5 brls eggs; Schomaker & Co, 200 brls flour; C Atwell & Co, 10 pails tobacco, 15 cases do; R & W Jenkinson, 3 cases do; McBane & Ayer, 1 car hay; Jas Graham, 1 do do; John White & Son, 65 sks oats; McElroy & Co, 140 sks rags; W W Rigdon & Co, 2 cars lumber; D Wallace, 100 brls flour; H J McCracken & Co, 67 bales hay; B H Voskamp, 300 barrels flour; M Meek, 260 bags malt F W Jenkins & Bro. 200 bbls flour; T C Jenkins, 100 do; Walker, Cooper & Co, 200 tcs lard; W B Hays & Co, 50 hf bbls do, Bailey, Farrell & Co, 200 pigs lead; Curry & Metzgar, 5 bbls l oil; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 bbl steel; Singer, N & Co, 2 do; Lewis, O & P, 1 bx hardware; John Froelich, 10 bbls spirits; Dilworth Bros, 25 pails tob, 10 drums do; Rea, Hill & Kerr, 10 tcs lard; F Sellers, 66 do; H J McCracken & Co, 6 bales hay; Miller, Forse & Co, 10 bbls r spgts, Scobie, R & S, 60 bgs t feed; Gilliam Mfg Co, 2 bxs h ware; E H Myers & Co, 25 cases lard; Haworth & Dewhurst, 125 bxs tob; W Keokuk, Jr, 1 bx glass.

PER ELEVATOR—W F Herron & Co, 1 car oats; Houck, McCague & Co, 1 do; J M Peet, 1 do; Keil & Ritchart, 2 do; A Maier & Co, 2 do wheat, 1 do oats; W G Miller, 1 car oats; H J McCracken, 1 do, L G Graff & Co, 1 do; A & D H Chambers, 1 bx h ware.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Holmes & Co, 2 cars lime; H Cordier, 100 bbls flour; Eberhardt & Ober, 1 car ice; J r & R H Knox, 1 do stone; Beymer, Bauman & Co, 14 sks kegs; Dickson & Miller, 2 cars stone; Jno H Lotz, 2 cars staves; A Holstein, 2 cars bark; L Walters & Son, 2 do lumber; F Altvater, 1 do stone; F Woelfel, 1 do bark; Keifer A Co, 34 beef hides, 30 c skins, 3 bbls tallow; J M Hemphill, 5 cars staves; H Johnson & McFarland, 1 car oats; Henry Lenz, 7 bbls potatoes, 17 pkgs butter, 3 coops chickens, 10 bbls eggs; J B McMillen, 16 crates peaches, 3 bbls eggs, 4 pkgs butter, 9 bgs sunds; J Benson, 5 crates peaches; G Wettach & Son, 56 b hides; L & R Strauss, 36 bdls s pelts, 3 bdls c skins, 1 bbl tallow; K Blair, 2 cars ice; J A Steele, 83 bgs oats, 81 do wheat.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

McBane & Anjer, 1 car hay; G Wolters, 20 qr bbls hams, 20½ do do; E H Myers & Co, 50 tcs hams, 15 bbls l oil; Armstrong Bros, 20 bbls bungs; Jas Duff, 1 car hay; Elwood & McCracken, 259 sks oats, lot oats in bulk; Shipton & Wallace, 5½ butts tobacco, 38 cases do; H Berger, 15 lounges; J Fullerton & Son, 40 pails tobacco; Weller Bros, 5 bbls whisky; J M Sichel, 20 cads tobacco; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co, 231 bdls paper; B H Voskamp, 100 bbls flour; Thos Hare & Bro, 16 sets wheels, 4 loose do; McHenry & Hood, 48 sks wheat; Marshall, K & Co, 32 do do; W J Hammond, 1 car s iron; M F Herron & Co, 3 cars corn; Pittsburgh Tar and Chemical Works, 50 bbls flour; J A Alexander, 1 car hay; M Seibert & Co, 1 car lumber; Rea, Hill & Kerr, 102 tcs hams; Robert Dickey & Co, 39 bales b corn; Lang & McKallip, 300 bbls cement, 1 car hay; P Duff & Sons, 100 bxs stark.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Fuller, L & Co, 1 car lumber; Atterbury & Co, 1 do lime; J B Cahfield, 1 do do; Slack & S, 1 do lumber; S S Marvin, 3 cases cans; Cunningham & I, 3 do mdse; Harris & E, 1 keg pt; G Wincher, 2 bdls paper; A C Whitehead, 3 do do; S Boyd & Co, 1 bx w in s; T Springer & Co, 3 trunks; Fairbanks, M & Co, 17 bxs scales, Caskey & S, 30 do starch; M Hartley, 1 lot rubber.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

The following are the receipts of pig metal, blooms and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	24	Zug & Co, m	3
Totten & Co, m	1	G. S. Grierson, o r	7
J. W. Porter & Co, m	2	Graff, B & Co, m i	7
Kloman & C Bros, o	15	Sh'nberger, B & Co, o	1
W. Springer, s i	1	Maloney & L, s i	1
Rogers & B., m	9	Graff, B & Co, m i	2
Isabella Furnace, o	7		
Total			80

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lucy Furnace, o	10	McKnight, P & Co, o	5
Glass, N. & Co, o	7	Wm. Clark & Co, o	3
Lloyd & Black, o	3	Pittsb'g Bolt Co, o	3
Reese, G & W, o	3	Isabelia Furnace, o	43
Lindsay, McC & Co, o	7		
Total			79

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J Reamer, m	3

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BONDS.

We have for sale a small amount of

"SUB DIST. SCHOOL BONDS"

THESE BONDS BEAR

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STEAMER ELECTOR....CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS
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No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.
A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

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THE STEAMER
SALT VALLEY,
S. DEWOLF....Captain
E. F. MADDY....Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
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FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.

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MOLLIE EBERT,
F. Y. BATCHELOR....Captain
JOHN T. HAMBLETON....Clerk
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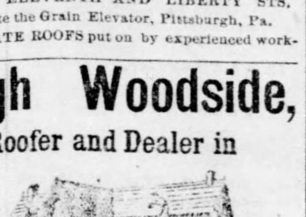

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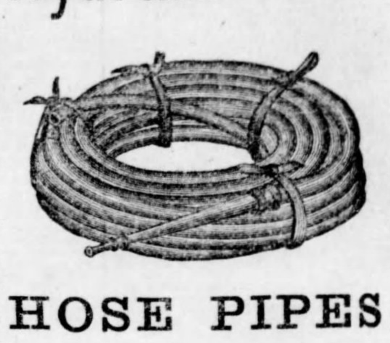

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Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street (late Irwin street),
PITTSBURGH.

Beecher's Statement continued from first page:

of its sentences, and particularly that in which I am made to say that I had obtained Mrs. Tilton's forgiveness. I never could have said even in substance. I had not obtained nor asked any forgiveness from her, and nobody pretended that I had done so. Neither could I ever have said that I humbled myself before Tilton, as before God, except in the sense that both to God and to the man I thought I had deeply injured I humbled myself, as I certainly did.

But it is useless to analyze a paper prepared as this was. The remainder of my plain statement concerning it will be the best comment. This document was written upon three separate half sheets of large letter paper. After it was finished, Moulton asked me if I would sign it. I said, No, it was not my letter. He replied that it would have more weight if I would, in some way, indicate that he was authorized to explain my sentiments. I took my pen, and at some distance below the writing and upon the lower margin, I indicated that I had committed the document in trust to Moulton, and I signed the line thus written. A few words more as to its future fate: Mr. Moulton, of his own accord, said that after using it he would, in two or three days, bring the memorandum back to me, and he cautioned me about disclosing in anyway that there was a difficulty between Mr. Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton to have it known that I had quarreled with him; as well as to me, to have rumors set afloat. I did not trouble myself about it until more than a year afterward, when Tilton began to write up his case (of which hereafter), and was looking up documents. I wondered what was in the old memorandum, and desired to see it for greater certainty. So, one day, I suddenly asked Moulton for that memorandum, and said: "You promised to return it to me." He seemed confused for a moment, and said: "Did I?" "Certainly," I answered. He replied that the paper had been destroyed. During the next two years, in various conversations, of his own accord he spoke of it as destroyed. I had never authorized the destruction of this paper, but I was not allowed to know that the document was in existence until a distinguished editor in New York, within a few weeks past, assured me that Mr. Moulton had shown him the original and that he had examined my signature to be sure of its genuiness. I know that there was a copy of it since this statement was in preparation. While I reject this memorandum as my work or an accurate condensation of my statement it does undoubtedly correctly represent that I was in profound sorrow and that I blamed myself with great severity for the disasters of Tilton's family. I had not then the light that I now have. There was much then that weighed heavily upon my heart and conscience which now weighs only on my heart. I had not the light which analyses and disseminates things. By one blow there opened before me a revelation full of anguish; an agonized family whose inmates had been my friends greatly beloved; the husband ruined in worldly prospects; the household crumbling to pieces; the woman by long sickness and suffering either corrupted to deceit, as her husband alleged, or so broken in mind as to be irresponsible; and, either way, it was her enthusiasm for her pastor, as I was made to believe, that was the germ and the beginning of the trouble. It was for me to have forestalled and prevented that mischief. My age and experience in the world should have put me more on my guard. I could not at that time tell what was true and what was not true of all the considerations urged upon me by Tilton and Moulton. There was a grief before me in which lay those who had been warm friends, and they alleged that I had helped to plunge them therein. That seemed enough to fill my soul with sorrow and anguish. No mother who has lost a child but will understand the wild self-accusation that grief produced against all reason, blaming herself for what she neglected to do and charging upon herself—or neglect or heedlessness—the death of the child: while, ordinarily everyone knows that she had worn herself out with her assiduities.

Soon after this, I met Mr. Tilton at Moulton's house. Either Moulton was sick or was very late in rising, for he was in bed. The subject of my feelings and conduct toward Tilton was introduced. I made a statement of the motives under which I had acted in counseling Bowen, of my feelings in regard to Tilton's family, disclaiming with horror the thought or wrong and expressing a desire to do whatever lay in human power to remedy any evil I had occasioned and to reunite his family. Tilton was silent and sullen. He played the part of an injured man, but Moulton said to Tilton with intense emphasis: "That is all that a gentleman can say, and you ought to accept it as our honorable basis of reconciliation." This he repeated two or three times, and Tilton's countenance cheered up under Moulton's strong talk. We shook hands and parted in a friendly way.

Not very long afterwards Tilton asked me to his house, and said that he should be glad to have the good old times renewed. I do not remember whether I ever took a meal after that under his roof, but I certainly was invited by him to renew my visits as formerly. I never resumed my intimacy with the family, but once or twice I went there soon after my reconciliation with Tilton, and at his request. I particularly remember a scene which took place at his house when he talked about his wife and me in a very gracious mood. He began by mourning his sorrows; he was very desolate; the future seemed quite dark. After impressing us with his great patience, he grew generous, praised me to his wife, saying that I had taken upon myself all the blame of past troubles and had honorably exculpated her, and telling me that his wife likewise had behaved very magnanimously, had blamed herself and declared that I was blameless, and he closed his homily with increasing hope and cheer, saying that deep as was his misery he did not know but that it would work out in the future a more cheerful home than any he had before. I restrained my smiles at the absurdity of the thing, well content to have it evaporate so and even thinking he was generous in his way. This seemed to me the end of the trouble. With a sensitive and honorable man, who had no ulterior designs to accomplish, it would have been a burial of the difficulty. I supposed Tilton had given up the idea of intentional wrong on my part and forgiven my unintentional wrong. I plainly understand, now, what I did not then suspect—that my trouble of mind was to be kept alive and nourished so that I might be used to act on my friend in securing from Bowen the money which Tilton claimed to be due as compensation for his expulsion from the two newspapers. Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton both strove to obliterate from my mind all belief in the rumors that had been circulated about Tilton. There was much going on in silencing, explanations, arranging, etc., that I did not understand then now; but of one thing I was convinced, viz: that Tilton had the highest sense of marital purity, and that he never strayed from the path of virtue, which preservation he owed (as he told me, in a narrative of his life) to a very solemn scene with his father, who, on the eve of his leaving home, pointed out to him the nature of amorous temptation and the snares and evils to be dreaded from unlawful practices. He declared that he had always been kept spotless by the memory of that scene. I was glad to believe it true, and felt how hard it was that he should be made to suffer by evil and slanderous foes. I could not explain some testimony which had been laid before me, but I said: "There is undoubtedly some misunderstanding, and if I knew the whole I should find Theodore, though with obvious faults, at heart sound and good." These views I often expressed to intimate friends in spite of their manifest incredulity and what, in the light of facts, I must now call their well-deserved ridicule.

Moulton lost no occasion of presenting to me the kindest view of Tilton's character and conduct. On the other hand, he complained that Mrs. Tilton did not trust her husband or him and did not assist him in his effort to help Theodore. I knew that she distrusted Moulton, and felt bitterly hurt by the treatment of her husband. I was urged to use my influence with her, to inspire confidence in Moulton and to lead her to take a kinder view of Theodore. Accordingly, at the instance of Mr. Moulton, three letters were written on the same day, February 7, 1871, on one common purpose to be shown to Mrs. Tilton and to reconcile her to her husband; and my letter to her of that date was designed to effect the further or collateral purpose of giving her confidence in Mr. Moulton. This will be obvious from the reading of the letters. The following is the full text of the letters of that date from a copy verified by one of your Committee, for I have not to this hour been permitted to see the originals, either of them or of any other papers which I had deposited with Moulton for safe keeping:

[These letters have already been published.]

I have no recollection of seeing or having read the letter of Mr. Tilton of the same date. In my letter to Mrs. Tilton I alluded to the fact that I did not expect, when I saw her last, to be alive many days. That statement stands connected with a series of symptoms which I first experienced in 1856. I went through the Fremont campaign, speaking in the open air three hours at a time, three days in a week. On reviewing my literary labors I felt I must have given way. I very seriously thought that I was going to have apoplexy, or paralysis or something of the kind. On two or three occasions, while preaching, I should have fallen in the pulpit if I had not held on to the table. Very often I came near falling in the streets. During the last fifteen years I have gone into the pulpit I suppose one hundred times with a very strong impression that I should never come out of it alive. I have preached more sermons than any human being would believe, when I felt all the while that whatever I had got to say to my people I must say then or I never would have another chance to use it. If I had consulted a physician, his first advice would have been "You must stop work;" but I was in such a situation that I could not stop work. I read the best medical books on the symptoms of nervous prostration and overwork and paralysis, and formed my own judgment of my case. The three points I marked were: I must have good digestion, good sleep and I must go on working. These three things were to be reconciled, and in order to do it my diet and stimulants and medicines, I made the most thorough and searching trial, and as the result managed my body so that I could get the most work out of it without essentially impairing it. If I had said a word about this to my family, it would have brought such distress and anxiety on the part of my wife as I could not bear. I have for many years so steadily taxed my mind to the utmost, that there have been periods when I could not afford to have people express even sympathy with me. To have my wife or friends anxious about it and showing it to me, would be just the drop too much. In 1863 I came again into the same condition, just before going to England, and it was one of those reasons why I was wishing to go. The war was at its height; I carried my country in my heart. I had the *Independent* in charge and was working, preaching and lecturing continually. I knew I was likely to be prostrated again. In December, 1870, the sudden shock of these troubles brought on again these symptoms in a more violent form. I was very much depressed in mind, and all the more because it was one of those things that I could not say anything about. I was silent with everybody. During the last four years these symptoms had been repeatedly brought on by my intense work, carried forward on the underlying basis of so much sorrow and trouble. My friends will bear witness, that in the pulpit I have very frequently alluded to my expectation of sudden death. I feel that I have more than once already been near a stroke that would have killed or paralyzed me, and I carry with me now, as I have so often carried in years before this trouble began, the daily thought of death as a door which might open for me at any moment, out of all cares and labors into welcome rest.

During the whole of the year 1871 I was kept in a state of suspense and doubt, not only as to the future of the family for the reunion and happiness of which I had striven so earnestly, but as to the degree to which I might be personally subject to attack and misconstruction and the trouble be brought into the church and magnified by publicity. The officers of the church sought to investigate Mr. Tilton's religious views and moral conduct, and on the latter part I had been deceived into the belief that he was not in fault. As to the religious views I still hoped for a change for the better. As it was proposed to drop him from the list of members for non-attendance and as he asserted to me his withdrawal this might have been done; but his wife still attended Church and hoped for his restoration. I recollect having with him a conversation which he dimly intimated to me that he thought it not unlikely he might go back into his old position. He seemed to be in a mood to regret the past, and so when I was urged by the Examining Committee to take some steps, I said I was not without hopes that by patience and kindness Tilton would come back into his old church, work and be one of us again. I therefore delayed a decision upon this point for a long time. Many of our members were anxious and impatient, and there were many tokens of trouble from this quarter.

Meanwhile, one wing of the Female Suffrage party had got hold of the story in a distorted and exaggerated form, such as had never been intimated to me by Mr. Tilton or his friends. I did not then suspect what I now know—that these atrociously false rumors originated with Mr. Tilton himself. I only saw evil growing instead of diminishing, and perceived that I was pledged to silence and therefore could not speak in my own defense. Some one was forever persevering in falsehood growing continually in dimension, and these difficulties were immensely increased by the affiliation of Mr. Tilton with the Woodhull clique. In May, 1871, Mrs. Woodhull advocated a forthcoming article, shadowing an announcement of trouble in Mr. Tilton's family, but without using names.

It was delayed, ostensibly by Tilton's influence with Mrs. Woodhull, until November, 1872. During this suspension of her publication she became the heroine of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton. She was made welcome to both houses with the toleration, but not the cordial consent, of their wives. I heard the most extravagant eulogies on her. She was represented as a genius and reared among rude influences, but only needed to be surrounded by refined society to show a noble and commanding nature. I did not know much about her, and though my impressions were unfavorable, her real character was not then really known to the world.

I met her three times. At the first interview she was gracious, at the second she was cold and haughty, but at the third she was angry and threatening; for I had peremptorily refused to preside at the lecture she was about to give at Steinway Hall. The most strenuous efforts had been made by both Tilton and Moulton to induce me to preside at this lecture, and to identify myself publicly with Mrs. Woodhull. It was represented to me that I need not, in so doing, expressly give assent to her doctrines, especially with regard to the marriage relation, upon which point she was beginning to be more explicit in opposition to the views which I, in common with all Christian men entertained; but it was plausibly urged that I could preside at the lecture and introduce her upon the simple ground of advocating free speech and liberty of debate. But, as I understood that she was about to avow doctrines which I abhor, I would not be induced by this plausible argument to give her public countenance, and after continuing to urge up to the very day of the meeting, with the obvious intimation that my personal safety would be better secured by taking his advice, Mr. Tilton himself went over to New York and presided at the meeting, where Mrs. Woodhull gave vent, as I understand, for the first time in public, to the full exposition of her free love doctrines. The very thought that I should have been asked under any circumstances and upon any excuse to preside or be present at such a meeting, was inexpressibly galling to me, whatever my astonishment might have been, the motive of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton in asking such a thing. I had not at the time as clear a perception of it as I now have. The request was, nevertheless, a humiliating one. At about the same time, I found that the circle of which Mrs. Woodhull formed a part was the center of loathsome scandals, organized, classified and perpetuated with a greedy and unclean appetite for everything that was foul and vile. I would not associate with these people, yet Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton had some strange theory concerning the management of this particular affair, which always made it, in their judgment, necessary for them to maintain friendly relations with a group of human hyenas. From this circle, and from Mr. Tilton's intimate association with it, some rumors and suspicions arose among my own congregation, which led them to persevere with questions and to originate investigations, especially into the affairs of Mr. Tilton, from whom alone, as they generally believed, the rumors against me originated. In this way constantly assured by Mr. Moulton that they were mistaken, and yet their zeal in my behalf made them inpatient of my silence and anxious to deal in a summary manner with Mr. Tilton. Had I allowed them to do this, it was obvious that Mr. Tilton would have been greatly enraged, that all his former unjust suspicions of me would have been confirmed, and that he would have had every motive which was necessary to induce him to break up the peace between us, and to make such a public attack upon me as he has finally made.

But one thing was constant and apparent. When Theodore, by lecturing or otherwise, was prosperous, he was very genial and affectionate to me; whenever he met rebuffs and was in pecuniary trouble, he scowled threateningly upon me as the author of his troubles; and Moulton himself seemed, at times, to accuse me of indifference to Tilton's misfortunes.

It was in the midst of complications like these, it may be, that a part of these events happened. Shortly afterward, in a thoroughly worried and depressed mood, discouraged by the apparent helplessness of extricating Tilton from his difficulties or of saving his family from the blight which he has since fastened upon it with even more destructive effect upon its members than I then feared, I wrote a letter to Moulton, of which Tilton has given extracts even more wickedly garbled than his other quotations; for he has represented two extracts from this letter as constituting parts of two separate letters and has artfully given the impression that they were written on or after June, 1873, whereas this letter was dated February 5, 1872. He further says that this letter was written for the purpose of being shown to him. I had no idea of such a thing being done, as the letter shows plainly enough on its face, and did not authorize any such use of that letter, which was supposed by me to be written and received in the most sacred confidence. This letter was as follows: [I am now informed that an inspection of the original would doubtless refresh my memory concerning the circumstances, but this Mr. Moulton denies to me.] The letter of Mrs. Tilton, which is here partly quoted, is as follows:

"TUESDAY.—I leave for the West Monday next. How glad I was to learn you were your own self Sunday morning. Theodore's mind has been hard toward you of late, and I think he proposes an interview with you by word or note before leaving home. If so, he not cast down. I bear this almost always, but the God in whom we trust will deliver us all safely. I know you do and are willing abundantly to help him, and I also know your embarrassments. I anticipate my Western trip, where I may be alone with him exceedingly."

now comes in my narrative to give an account of the origin of the somewhat famous tripartite agreement. Shortly after the foregoing letter was written, Tilton returned to the city thoroughly discouraged with the result of his lecturing tour. The *Golden Age*, which had then been established for about twelve months, had not succeeded, and was understood to be losing money. His pecuniary obligations were pressing, and although his claim against Bowen for violating his two contracts, had a year previously been put under the exclusive control of Moulton, with a view of settlement, it had not as yet been affected, but about this time Mr. Moulton, who was sick, sent for me and showed me a galley proof of an article prepared by Mr. Tilton for the *Golden Age*, and which has since been published in the Brooklyn papers in which he embodied a copy of a letter written by him to Mr. Bowen, dated January 1, 1871, in which he charged Bowen with making scandalous accusations against my moral character. This was the first time that I had heard of it, except by mere rumor, Mr. Bowen never having at anytime said a word to me on the subject. I was amazed at the proposed publication. I did not then understand the real object of giving circulation to such slanders. My first impression was that Mr. Tilton designed, under cover of an attack upon me in the name of another, to open the way for the publication of his own pretended personal grievances. I protested against the publication in the strongest terms, and was informed that it was not intended as a hostile act to myself, but to Mr. Bowen. I did not any the less insist upon my protest against this publication. On its being shown to Mr. Bowen, he was thoroughly alarmed, and speedily consented to the appointment of arbitrators to bring about an amicable settlement. The result of this proceeding was that Mr. Bowen paid Tilton over seven thousand dollars and that a written agreement was entered into by Bowen, Tilton and myself of amnesty, concord and future peace. It was agreed that the offensive article, the publication of which had produced such an effect upon Mr. Bowen and secured a happy settlement, should be destroyed without seeing the light. It was an act of treachery, peculiarly base, that this article was permitted to get into hands which would insure its publication, and that it was published. I was assured that every vestige of it had been destroyed, nor until a comparatively recent period did I understand how Mr. Tilton secured its publication without seeming to be himself responsible for the deed. Finally, after attempting to obtain money both from myself and my wife as the price of its suppression, the Woodhull women published their version of the Tilton scandal in November of 1872. The details given by them were so minute, though so distorted that suspicion was universally directed toward Mr. Tilton as the real author of this, which he so justly calls "a wicked and horrible scandal," though it is not a whit more horrible than that which he has now fattened and not half so wicked, because these abandoned women did not have personal knowledge of the falsity of their story, as Mr. Tilton has of his.

To rid himself of this incubus, Mr. Tilton drew up a voluminous paper, called a true statement, but which was familiarly called "Tilton's case." I had some knowledge of its composition, having heard much of it read, but some documents were only referred to as on file, and others had not yet been manufactured. Tilton's fervor for compelling statements was one of my familiar annoyances. Moulton used to tell me that the way to manage Theodore was to let him work off his periodical passion on some such document, and then pounce on the document and suppress it. This particular "true statement" was a special plea in the abatement of the prejudice excited by his Woodhull partnership. It was a muddle of garbled statements, manufactured documents and downright falsehoods. This paper I know he read to many, and I am told he read it to not less than fifty persons, in which he did not pretend to charge immorality upon his wife. On the contrary, he explicitly denied it and asserted her purity, but charged me with improper overtures to her. It was this paper which he read to Dr. Storrs and poisoned therewith his mind, thus leading to the attempt to prosecute Tilton in Plymouth Church, the interference of neighboring churches and the calling of the Congregational Council.

After the Woodhull story was published, and while Mr. Tilton seemed really desirous, for a short time, of protecting his wife, I sent through him the following letter to her:

[The letter has been before published.]

After the publication of the Woodhull story, the whole series of evils, beginning with the outbreak of the Woodhull story, repeatedly brought me a terrible accumulation of anxieties and perils. Everything that had threatened before now started up again with new violence. Tilton's behavior was at once inexplicable, and inconsolable. His card "To a complaining friend" did not produce the effect he predicted to expect for it of convincing the public of his great magnanimity. Then his infamous article and letter to Mr. Bowen made its appearance in the *Eagle*. It had been suggested that the publication of the tripartite covenant would have a good effect in contradicting the slanderous stories about Mrs. Tilton and myself, which Theodore professed to regard, but which his foolish card and the publication of that article had done so much to revive and render mischievous. Mr. Moulton urged me to get from the gentleman who held the tripartite covenant a copy of it, when suddenly Mr. Wilkeson came out with it on his own responsibility, its publication in this manner, I made strenuous but unavailing efforts to prevent. He had originally kept a copy of it. Everybody in this business seems to have copies of everything but myself. On the appearance of that paper, Theodore went into a rage. It put him, he said, in a false position before the public, and he said he would publish another card giving a statement something like what he wrote to Dr. Bacon. That is as I recollect the matter, declaring that I had committed an offense and that he was the magnanimous party in the business. It was necessary to decide what to do with him. Mr. Moulton strongly urged a card from me exonerating Theodore, as I most earnestly do, for the authorship of the particular scandals detailed in his article to Mr. Bowen, and alluded to the covenant. I said I would think it over and perhaps write something. This was Friday or Saturday. The covenant appeared on Friday morning, and the alarm was sounded on me immediately, that Theodore would do something dreadful if not restrained. On Sunday I had made up my mind to write to Mr. Moulton the following letter, garbled extracts of which are given in Mr. Tilton's statement:

SUNDAY MORNING, June 1, 1873.

My Dear Frank—The whole earth is tranquil and the heaven is serene, as befits one who has about finished this world's life. I could do nothing on Saturday. My head was confusion, but a good sleep has made it like crystal. I have determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temper is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be absolutely worthless, filled with abrupt changes and rendering me liable at any hour or day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we saved ourselves. It is only fair that he should know that the publication of the card which he proposed would leave him far worse off than before the agreement was made. After my letter through you was written he had had it a year; he had condoned his wife's fault; he had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife nor leave his children to a blight. I had honestly and earnestly joined in the purpose. Then his settlement was made and signed by him. It was not my making. He revised his part so that it should wholly suit him and signed it. It stood unquestioned and unblamed for more than a year. Then it was published. Nothing but that. That which he did in private, when made public excited him to fury, and he charges me with making him appear as one graciously pardoned by me. It was his own deliberate act, with which he was perfectly content till others saw it, and then he charges a grievous wrong home on me. My mind is clear. I am not in haste. I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the Judgment Day. God will take care of me and mine. When I look on the earth, it is deep night; when I look on the heavens above, I see the morning breaking. But, oh! that I could put in golden letters my deep sense of your faithful, earnest, undying fidelity; your disinterested friendship. Your whole life, too, has been one of God's comforters. It is such as she that renews a waning faith in womanhood. Now, Frank, I would not have you waste any more energy on a hopeless task. With such a man as T. T. there is no possible salvation for any that depend upon him. With a strong nature, he does not know how to govern it; with generous impulses, the under-current that rules him is self; with ardent affections, he cannot love long that which does not repay but with admiration and praise; with a strong thatric nature, he is constantly imposed upon with the idea that a position, a great stroke, a *coup d'état* is the way to success. Besides these, he has a hundred good things about him, but these named traits make him absolutely unreliable. Therefore, there is no use in further trying. I have a strong feeling upon me, and it brings great peace with it, that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon. Dear Good God! I thank Thee that I am, indeed, beginning to see rest and triumph. The pain of life is but a moment; the glory of the Everlasting Emancipation is wordless, inconceivable, full of breaking glory. Oh! my beloved Frank, I shall know you then and forever hold fellowship with you and look back and smile at the past.

Your loving, H. W. B.

There are intimations that at the beginning and end of this letter. I felt the approach of death. With regard to that I merely refer to my previous statement concerning my bodily symptoms, and add that on this day I felt the symptoms upon me. The main point is, that I was worried out with the whole business, and would have been glad to escape by death, of which I had little dread. I could see no end but death to the accumulation of torture, but I resolved to stop short and waste no more time in making matters worse. I felt that Mr. Moulton had better stop too, and let the whole thing come out. I determined then to make a true and full statement, which I now make, and leave the result with God. Mr. Tilton had repeatedly urged me, as stated in my letter, not to betray his wife, and I felt bound by every sense of honor in case I should be pressed by inquiries from my Church or family as to the foundation of the rumors which might reach them, to keep this promise. By this promise I meant only that I would not betray the earnest affection which his wife, as I had been told, had conceived for me and had confessed to him. It certainly did not refer to dishonesty. If there had been such a fact in existence, its betrayal would have ruined me as well as her, and a pledge not to destroy myself would have been too absurd to be mentioned in this letter.

In reply to this note, which was calm and reserved rather than gloomy, Mr. Moulton wrote that same day a letter of three and a half sheets of copy paper, in which he deliberately and twice in succession reaffirmed his main statement that there was nothing in the whole case on which I could not safely stand. He treats my resolution as born of such morbid despair as he had often reproached me for, and urged me strongly to maintain my faith in him. Tilton yielded to his persuasion and graciously allowed himself to be soothed by the publication of a card exonerating him from the authorship of base lies to which the tripartite covenant referred. So once more, and for the last time against my calmer judgment, I patched up a hollow peace with him.

That I have grievously erred in judgment with this perplexed case, no one is more conscious than I am. I chose the wrong path, and accepted a treacherous guidance in the beginning, and have indeed traveled to a wrong and unjust end. My prolonged effort to suppress this scandal which has at last spread so much desolation through the land, but cannot admit that I erred in desiring to keep such matters out of sight. In this respect I appeal to you and to all Christian men to judge whether almost any personal sacrifice ought not to have been made, rather than to suffer the morals of the entire community, especially of my young, to be corrupted by the filthy details of scandalous falsehoods daily iterated and amplified for the gratification of impure curiosity, and the demoralization of every child that is old enough to read.

The full truth of this history requires that one more fact should be told, and especially as Mr. Tilton has invited it. Money has been obtained from me in the course of these affairs in considerable sums, but I did not at first look upon the suggestions that I should contribute to Mr. Tilton's pecuniary wants as a scheme of blackmail. This did not occur to me until I had paid perhaps two thousand dollars. Afterwards I contributed at one time five thousand dollars. After the money had been paid over, in five one thousand dollar bills, to raise which I mortgaged the house I live in, I felt very much dissatisfied with myself about it. Finally, a square demand and a threat was made by my confidential friend that if five thousand dollars more was not paid, Tilton's charges would be laid before the public. This I saw at once was blackmail in its boldest form, and I never paid a cent of it, but challenged and requested the fullest exposure. But, after the summer of 1873 I became inwardly satisfied that Tilton was inherently and inevitably a ruined man, and no longer trusted either his word or his honor. I came to feel that his kindness was but a snare and his professions of friendship treacherous. He did not mean well by me nor by his own household; but I suffered all the more on this account. As he had crept so deeply under my influence and in my church, I could never free myself from a certain degree of responsibility for his misdoings such as visits a father for a wrong doing son, and in times of great mental depression. This feeling sometimes amounted almost to a mania.

Mr. Beecher here details his efforts to prevent the scandal being made public, which was threatened by the trial of Tilton by the Church, and says of Tilton:

I was so determined to carry out my pledges to Moulton for him and to do all in human power to saved him, even from himself, that I was ready to resign if that would stop the scandal. I wrote a letter of resignation, not referring to the charges against me but declaring that I had striven for years to maintain secresy concerning a scandal affecting a family in the Church, and that, as I had failed, I herewith resigned. This letter was never sent. A little calmer thought showed me how futile it would be to stop the trouble—a mere useless self-sacrifice. But I showed it to Mr. Moulton, and possibly he copied it. I have found the original of it in my house. If I could at this moment remember any of the other letters which I have written to Mr. Moulton, I would do so. If he has reserved all my effusions of feeling, he must have a large collection. I wished him to bring them all before the Committee. I should have been glad to get such hints as they may contain to refresh my recollection of facts and sequences. I have no fear of their full and fair publication, for though they would doubtless make a sad exposure of my weakness, grief and despondency, they do not contain a line confessing such guilt as has been charged upon me or a word inconsistent with my innocence, nor any other spirit than that of a generous remorse over a great and more and more irreparable evil. But, however intense and numerous may be these expressions of grief, they cannot possibly ever state the anxiety which I constantly felt for the future, the perils of which it is now clear I did not exaggerate, nor the sorrow and remorse which I felt originally on account of the injury which I supposed I had unwittingly done to a beloved family, and afterward for the greater injury which I became satisfied I had done by my unwise, blind and useless efforts to remedy that injury, only—as it proved—at the expense of my own name, the happiness of my own family and the peace of my own Church.

His last words were as follows:

Gentlemen of the Committee, In the note requesting your appointment, I asked that you should make full investigation of all sources of information. You are witnesses that I have in no way influenced or interfered with your proceedings or duties. I have wished the investigation to be so searching that nothing could unsettle its results. I have nothing to gain by any policy of suppression or compromise. For four years I have borne and suffered enough, and I will not go a step further. I will be free. I will not walk under a rod or yoke. If any man would do me a favor, let him tell all he knows now. It is not mine to lay down the law of honor in regard to the use of other persons' confidential communications, but in so far as my own writings are concerned there is not a letter nor document which I am afraid to have exhibited, and I authorize any and call upon any living person to produce and print forthwith whatever writings they have of any source whatsoever. It is time, for the sake of decency and public morals, that this matter should be brought to an end. It is an open pool of corruption, exhaling deadly vapors. For six weeks the nation has risen up and sat down upon scandal. Not a great war nor a revolution could more have filled the newspapers than this question of domestic trouble. Magnified a thousand fold and, like a sore spot in the human body, drawing to itself every morbid humor in the blood, whoever is buried with it, it is time that this abomination be buried below all touch or power of resurrection.

POLITICAL.

Tennessee.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

MEMPHIS, August 14.—The Democrats of the Ninth Congressional district, at Humboldt, yesterday nominated W. P. Caldwell, of Weakley county, for Congress, on the thirty-fifth ballot. The nomination was made unanimous.

Alabama.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

SELMA, ALA., August 14.—The Republican Congressional Convention, after four days' session, and on the 249th ballot, nominated Jeremiah Haratson (colored).

State.

The Republican primary elections in Greene county will be held on September 5th, and the Nominating Convention on the 7th of the same month.

The Democratic convention of Columbia county have unanimously instructed their delegates for C. B. Brockway, for Congress, and E. J. McHenry and S. P. Ryan for the Assembly.

The Pottsville *Journal* says: Col. James L. Nutting, a gentleman well known throughout the country, announces himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination to Congress.

The Republicans of Schuylkill hold their general county convention on August 31st, in Pottsville, and the conventions to nominate candidates for Senate and Assembly on September 2d.

The Meadville *Republican* says: Mr. J. G. Brown, of Hartstown, has been substituted as a delegate to the Republican State Convention, vice Dr. J. J. Morrow, who has removed to Mercer county.

A meeting was held on Tuesday of the Republican Committee of Fayette county, to consider the question of swapping the delegate system of making nominations for the Crawford county or popular-vote system. The vote stood 13 to 6 in favor of retaining the delegate conventions.

The Centre county Democratic Convention was held in Bellefonte on the 12th inst., and nominated the subjoined ticket: Congress—Hon. C. T. Alexander. Senate—Hon. P. Gray Meek. Assembly—S. T. Shugerts and S. S. Wolf. District Attorney—John L. Spangler. Commissioner—J. Newlin Hall.

The Cumberland county Republican Convention met at Carlisle on Tuesday, and nominated the following ticket: Judge—Wilbur F. Sadler. Senator—Doctor E. B. Brandt. District Attorney—M. F. Thompson. Assembly—George W. Criswell, John M'Curdy. Commissioner—J. C. Sample. Director of the Poor—William Wagner.

The Columbia county Democratic Convention met in Bloomsburg on the 11th inst., and made the following nominations: Congress—C. B. Brockway, subject to decision of conferees. Assembly—E. J. McHenry, S. P. Ryan. Commissioner—John Ent. District Attorney—John M. Clark, County Surveyor—Isaac A. Dewitt. Coroner—Charles G. Murphy. Auditor—David Yost.

It is said that the friends of Hon. A. K. McClure will present his name as a candidate for the regular Republican nomination in the Fourth Senatorial district, made vacant by the withdrawal of Christian Kneass, Esq. A paper looking to that effect, and asking Mr. McClure to accept the nomination, was being signed yesterday in the several wards of the district.—*Philadelphia Press, 12th.*

The Democracy of Indiana county met in convention on the 10th inst., and set up the following ticket: Congress—H. K. Sloan. Senate—William Maher, Blairsville. Assembly—F. M. Kinter, Indiana, and J. W. Smith, Saltsburg. Recorder—Martin Keir, Homer. Commissioner—Jeremiah Lomason, Center. Delegates to State Convention—John R. Wilson, R. H. McCormick. Chairman County Committee—H. K. Sloan. The Judge question was left an open one.

A Republican Convention was held in Huntingdon on Tuesday, at which the following ticket was nominated, and is now published at the head of the editorial columns of the *Journal*: Senate—H. Clay Marshall, (subject to the decision of the District Conference.) Assembly—George Guyer and Henry Robinson. Sheriff—Huston E. Crum. County Commissioner—William E. Corbin. Director of the Poor—Jacob H. Isett. County Surveyor—William H. Booth. Auditor—Henry H. Swoope.

The Guss wing of the Republican party in Huntingdon county held a convention on the 11th inst., and put the following ticket in nomination: Assembly—Harry H. Mateer. County Commissioner—Wm. J. Ammerman. Director of the Poor—Aaron W. Evans. County Surveyor—Henry Wilson. The following persons were appointed Congressional Conferees: A. L. Guss, Dr. J. W. Dinwiddie, and J. C. Wright. The following persons were appointed Senatorial Conferees: W. H. Woods, Esq., Haris Richardson, and B. F. Douglass. The following persons were confirmed and ratified as conferees to meet like conferees of Franklin to elect a Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, viz.: W. H. Woods, Esq., Prof. A. L. Guss and Dr. J. A. Shade. Wm. Lewis was made Chairman of the County Committee.

It is well to again remind our readers that under the new Constitution, every person offering to vote must show:

I. That he has been a citizen of the United States at least one month. This will cut off all persons naturalized after the third day of October in the present year.

II. That he has resided in the State a year, or if formerly a resident and removed therefrom shall have returned six months preceeding the election. This is the same provision that prevailed in the old Constitution.

III. That he has resided in the election district where he offers to vote at least two months immediately before the election. And

IV. That he has, within two years and at least a month before the election, paid a State or county tax assessed at least two months prior to the election.

Let no man move from one ward or district immediately before the election and expect to vote.

General.

The Hartford *Courant*, Governor Hawley's paper, sneers at the idea of a third term for Grant, and pronounces it an impossibility.

The safest political bet that we know of is that Mr. Schurz will not be his own successor to the Senate. The Republicans of Missouri have shockingly retentive memories.

The following are the elections which are booked for next month: Vermont, September 1, State and Congressional; California, September 2, Congressional; Maine, September 14, State and Congressional.

The colored Republicans of New York hold a State Convention in Utica about the first of October, and there is little doubt but that they will give an emphatic indorsement of Governor Dix, and declare in favor of his renomination.

The Chicago *Times* man calls the *Tribune* man a dirty dog, the *Journal* man, imbecile, and the *Zeitung* man a thief, while the *Zeitung* man retorts that the *Times* man is a puppy. Singularly none of them are called liars.

Southern Conservative newspapers don't seem to have heard anything about any "great Democratic victories" recently reported in Northern journals. They speak of the result of the recent elections as the triumph of the white man over "mongrelism."

Governor Walker, the Democratic nominee for Congress for the Richmond, Va., district, is encountering some awkward and perplexing dissensions among the faithful, and it is becoming a little doubtful whether all the contending factions will fall into line before election day.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* admonishes the Indiana Democrats that their convention was an offense to intelligence and decency, and adds that the Republicans ought to engage some particularly stalwart kicker to kick them into the Pacific seas, if they fail to carry the State.

The New York *World* says the war for the preservation of the Union "was a failure, and a disgraceful failure, too, costing double the money and twice the time it should have cost." If the Democracy had held control of the government we have no doubt things would have been managed very differently.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Washington dispatch says that the Sunday papers of the city are discussing the question of the next Presidency with much earnestness. The Sunday papers of Washington have less influence in the matter than any papers in the United States, unless we except those published in that city on week days.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

MARINE HOSPITAL SYSTEM

Care of Sick and Disabled Seamen

New Hospital Buildings at the Capital.

Secretary Bristow and His Subordinates.

THE WORK OF MANY WELL DONE BY A FEW.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1874.

Care of Sick and Disabled Seamen.

Communications received at the Marine Hospital Bureau, in the Treasury Department, indicate that the movement already inaugurated in New York against a return to the old system of farming out the care of the sick and disabled seamen of the United States mercantile marine, will be universally sustained along the sea coast. It is presumed that the same feeling will extend to seamen on the great lakes and the Western rivers. The Marine Hospital act of 1870 gives general satisfaction, and, with some unimportant amendments, would be the best system of relief for sick and disabled seamen in the world. There are not more than six ports in the United States where marine hospitals are absolutely necessary. Here it is proposed to erect suitable buildings according to the new plan adopted bp the Department. This contemplates a permanent central structure for administrative purposes, in which will be the surgeons' offices, reception rooms, operating room, kitchens and laundry. The buildings for the patients will be of wood, to be destroyed every fifteen years. It is hoped in the Department that Congress will next undertake the initiate step in carrying out the plan. The tax of forty cents a month upon the wages of every American seaman is now amply sufficient, with judicious management, to meet such demand, and with our increasing commerce the greater needs of the hospital service will be more than met. Supervising Surgeon Woodworth is now on a tour of inspection of some of the Western hospitals.

Clerical Force of the Treasury Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury says that he not only has the clerical and other employees of his department reduced to the actual provisions of the appropriation acts, but finds that the work is not slighted and is as promptly performed as before. Those retained have to work harder, but he felt convinced that previous to the present order of things there was considerable idling. No action has yet been taken respecting two of a family in the Department. It has been found a difficult task to determine the distinctions that should be made, as almost every case seems to be attended with circumstances peculiarly its own. An effort, however, will be made to rid the department of many of these persons, and as soon as the list of eligibles and ineligibles is finished, an order will be promulgated and will then be in future enforced.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

RECOGNITION FROM ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND ITALY—RUSSIA HESITATES.

LONDON, August 14.—The *Times'* Madrid correspondent positively confirms the report of the recognition of Spain by England, France and Germany. The announcement caused great rejoicing in the capital. The *Post's* special from Berlin reports that Austria and Italy have also recognized the Republic. The *Times*, in an editorial, says: England would have recognized Spain some time ago, but the reluctance of France and indifference of Germany prevented.

LONDON, August 14.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Russia hesitates to recognize Spain, because such action will strengthen the cause of Republicanism in Europe.

MADRID, August 14.—The Government has thanked Germany for taking the initiative in the movement for the recognition of Spain by the European powers. All of the Ambassadors in this city have tendered their congratulations to Marshal Serrano both upon the recognition of the Republic and the success of General Marionez in his attack on the Carlists at Otoez, Navarre.

A MINISTERIAL DECREE,

embodying regulations for the execution of the decree for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, is published to-day.

France.

BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.

PARIS, August 14.—*Le Soir* states that Marshal Bazaine arrived at Genoa on board the steam yacht Baron Ricasali, disguised as a servant, at ten o'clock Monday morning. He must consequently have escaped from the Island of Ste. Marguerite by nine o'clock the previous evening. The statement of the Governor of the fort that he went to bed at ten o'clock Sunday night is therefore untrue. *Le Soir* says the fugitive certainly had accomplices among the prison authorities.

BAZAINE ARRIVES AT MAYENCE.

PARIS, August 14.—Marshal Bazaine arrived at Mayence yesterday, from Basle, and will go to Brussels, via Cologne. France will make no demand for his extradition.

England.

THE CRICKET MATCH—A RED STOCKING INJURED.

LONDON, August 14.—The cricket match between the Surrey Club and the eighteen of America, at Kennington Oval, begun yesterday, was continued to-day, in the presence of about 4,000 spectators. Mr. H. C. Schafer, third base man of the Boston Red Stockings, has been struck in the face by a hard hit ball, and is believed to have had his jaw broken. A surgeon has been sent for.

LONDON, Aug 14.—Base ball—Bostons 14, Athletics 11.

AN AMERICAN YACHT CHALLENGES ALL EUROPE.

LONDON, August 14.—The owner of the American schooner yacht Enchantress has issued a challenge to any member of any yacht club of Europe to sail a match with his vessel next July, for a cup valued at one hundred guineas, over the Prince of Wales Cup course.

Germany.

A HUNDRED FAMILIES OF MENNONITES COMING.

BERLIN, August 14.—A body of Mennonites from Russia, comprising one hundred families, passed through this city yesterday on their way to the United States.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 14.—The steamship Leipseg, from Baltimore, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, August 14.—The steamship Wyoming, from New York, arrived.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—Steamship Russia, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 14, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¼; for account 92⅜; 5-20's 1865, 108¾; do 1867, 109¼; 10-40's 103⅞; new 5's, 104¼. New York Central 94; Erie 29¾; do preferred 46.

PARIS, August 14.—Rentes 63 francs, 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—Cotton steady; middling upland 8¼@8½d; Orleans 8¾@8⅞d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 speculation and export and 6,500 American. Cheese 62s. Lard 62s. Breadstuffs steady. Corn 33s 9d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 45,000 qrs of which 29,000 qrs were American.

CASUALTIES.

Sudden Death Near Wooster, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., August 14, 1874.

Mrs. Doctor Humelstein, of Cumberland City, Maryland, who has been visiting the family of C. Bowman, near this place, met with a sad and fatal accident this morning. She went to the cellar-way to put away a candle, and when found, about ten minutes afterward, was lying at the bottom of the cellar unconscious, having several severe bruises about the head. She remained unconscious till her death, which occurred at one o'clock this afternoon.

Accidental Death in Union City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNION CITY, PA., August 14, 1874.

Wm. Thorndell, proprietor of the Fulton House, this place, while out riding with his wife a few evenings since, was thrown from his buggy, striking his head against a telegraph pole, fracturing his skull and otherwise injuring him. He died this evening.

Captain and Five of the Crew of a Brig Drowned.

QUEBEC, August 14.—The brig James Leed, for Swansea, came in collision with the steamship Norma, and the captain and five of the crew were drowned.

FIRE RECORD.

Mansfield, Ohio—$1,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., ugust 14, 1874.

About eight o'clock this morning, fire was discovered in the roof of the large frame building on Main street, occupied by F. Schmutzder as a beer saloon. The building is situated between two other large frame structures, one the steam flouring mill or Gilbert Waugh & Co., the other a cider warehouse, and by the time the fire department were on the ground the fire had gained such headway that it was feared all three buildings would be consumed. But our invincible "Holly" was equal to the occasion, and the fire was extinguished without any damage to the adjoining buildings. Schmutzder't loss is about one thousand dollars, with no insurance.

Paper Mill Destroyed at Costellia, Ohio.

SANDUSKY, O., August 14.—The Costellia Paper Mill, at Costellia, owned by Hoyt & Son, took fire shortly after one o'clock, P. M., and was entirely destroyed. No particulars as to losses and insurance have been received.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Arkansas Democratic State Covention is called for September 8.

The steamers Arragon, from Bristol, and Europa, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

The latest reports from Austin, Mississippi, are that all is quiet there and the refugees are returning.

The Pacific mail steamer Costa Rica has arrived at San Francisco.

Hon. Sion H. Rogers, member of Congress in 1853-4 and 1871-2, died suddenly at Raleigh, North Carolina, yesterday, from hemmorhage of the lungs.

The manufacturers' meeting at Hamilton, Ontario, resolved against the reciprocity treaty, on the ground that it "would cause great disturbance to business, weakening the manufacturing interests, seriously injuring the farmers' home market, and bringing loss upon merchants through the failure of the accustomed markets and failure to many persons."

CITY MATTERS.

Western University

opens August 31. Call from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Cotton Bags.

St. Louis Flour, in cotton bags, can be had at F. W. Jenkins & Bro.'s.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be two performances at this theater to-day—matinee and evening—in both of which Kernell and Thatcher's clever combination will appear in fine bills.

The Thirteenth Ward Trouble.

A meeting was held on Thursday night of the Committee of Five appointed to inquire into the alleged irregularities of the School Board of the Minersville sub district. Some of the bills were examined and compared with their books. The committee will meet again this evening for final action.

Natural Gas.

A large quantity of gas, says the *Manufacturer*, now issues from the artesian well bored at the Allegheny Poor House, and it is thought it can be used for lighting the building. This is but one of numerous indications that there is a large store-house of gas beneath the city, sufficient, no doubt, to run all our iron works. The importance of such a discovery it would be difficult to estimate.

Pittsburgh Storage Company.

This company, the organization and purposes of which we noticed a few days ago, make official announcement, elsewhere, through their manager, Mr. F. S. Shallenberger, that they are now prepared to receive on storage all kinds of merchandize, household and other goods, etc. Full information can be obtained by calling on or addressing the manager, at the office or warehouses, Nos. 23 and 25 Wood street.

Alleged False Pretences.

Alderman Thomas yesterday placed in the hands of officer Robert Fowler a warrant for the arrest of M. E. Scherbern, charged, on oath of C. C. Schwartz, with false pretences. The defendant, it is alleged, passed a fraudulent check upon the prosecutor, who is employed in a city bank. The check was drawn upon a bank at Beaver, where the defendant, who drew the check, had no funds. The officer is after Scherburn, who is said to have been connected with a college not far from this city.

Wills Filed.

Yesterday the will of John H. Smith,late of Elizabeth, was filed in the Register's office. He gives all his property to his wife, and appoints Wm. B. Sprague, executor. The instrument is dated June 4th, 1872.

The will of Peter Byers, late of Ross township, was also filed. He bequeaths all his property to his wife, Margaret, to hold during her natural life, the same to go into the possession of his nephew, Philip Byers, at her death. Mrs. Margaret Byers and J. McKnight are the executors. The will is dated March 7, 1874.

Relief for the Sufferers.

Messrs. R. E. & H. Hoopes yesterday paid in to the treasurer of the relief fund, the sum of $24 55, donated by the congregation of the First Methodist Church of New Brighton.

The following additional subscriptions have been received at the Germrn National Bank:

G. B. Chalmers, collector of Eighth ward, $119 25; First German Evangelical Church, South Side, $67 85; Thos. O'Rourke, $5; cash $10; G. W. Hailman: $25; Wenke & Adams. $19 77; Watt, Lang & Co. $50.

Aquatics.

A single-oared scull race took place yesterday evening, over the Allegheny course, between Robert Brown, of the Columbia, and Newton Feighley, late of the Fisher Club, for a purse of one hundred dollars a side. The race was from the Suspension bridge up, one mile and a half, and was won by Brown.

This evening between five and six o'clock, a very interesting contest is to take place between Pat. Louther, of the Clipper Club, and William Jackson. This race will be over the same course, and for two hundred and fifty dollars a side. There will doubtless be a large crowd of spectators.

An Act of Vandalism.

Some malicious person or persons on last Thursday night, committed an act of vandalism, by throwing stones at the windows of the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue. It is to be hoped the authorities will endeavor to ferret out the perpetrators of this deed, and also to keep a vigilant lookout, especially after a temperance meeting has been held in front of that church. Some forty lights were broken in the rear of the church after the meeting had been dismissed. It is suspected that the enemies of the temperance women, who are allowed to hold meetings here, have instigated this cowardly act.

Chivalric.

Jeremiah King was yesterday released from the Workhouse and was again committed to jail, in default of $800 bail, to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Mrs. Sarah Duff, of the South Side. About a month ago, as is alleged, the defendant whipped Mrs. Duff's little girl, and Mrs. D., seeing him around the premises afterwards, ordered him away. Thereupon he struck the prosecutrix in the mouth and kicked her in the abdomen, inflicting injuries that have kept the prosecutrix confined to her bed ever since. It was for whipping the girl that he was sent to the Workhouse, and for assaulting the mother that he was sent to jail.

Probably Fatal Accident.

Yesterday's Erie *Dispatch* says: Yesterday morning about five o'clock, Michael Stewmiller, aged twenty-five years, who was walking on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad track, near the Round house in this city, was struck by an engine and probably fatally injured—receiving a fracture in the skull and in the forehead and left side. He was traveling in company with three other young men, and did not see the engine until it struck him. The other three got away without injury. The party was on their way from Rochester to Pittsburgh. The injured man's mother lives in the latter place.

Dr. Spencer was called and as he had no friends hereabouts had him conveyed to the Alms house. He has been unconcious ever since he was hurt, and will probably die.

The Zion Church Trouble.

Yesterday the hearing in the case of Rev. Geo. W. Jackson, charged with committing an indecent assault upon Mrs. Rachel Roy, of Allegheny, was concluded before Alderman Butler. The parties, as our readers know, are colored, the defendant being pastor of the Zion Church, of Allegheny, and the prosecutrix a member of his church. The testimony at the hearing was to the effect that the accused, who had boarded with the prosecutrix, came to visit her in 1873, and made the assault while her husband was away, and the next day told her husband. The matter came up before a committee of the church, and a paper, purporting to have been signed by Mrs. Roy, exonerating Mr Jackson from the charge, was presented and he was acquitted. At the hearing she stated she had never signed such a paper. For a time she took no notice of the matter, but the affair caused so much gossip that she instituted this suit to clear her character. At the conclusion of the hearing the accused was held in $500 bail to answer at Court.

Correction.

The decision of Judge McKenna in the case named below, having been *mis reported* in the daily press, is hereby correctly set forth by a copy from the Record certified by the clerk.

E. S. BLAKE, Ag't B. C. Co.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

The Blake Crusher Company vs. Charles Foster, B. B. Totton and N. B. Hogg, partners, as Totton & Company. No. 210; Nov. Term, 1873.

And now to wit, July 18, 1874: "The rule to show cause why the injunction granted in this case should not be set aside or modified so as to permit until further order of this Court, of the manufacture and sale by said defendants, of a Stone Crusher which they propose to manufacture, &c," came on to be heard, and after being argued by William Bakewell, Esq., for motion and contra by H. T. Blake, Esq., and the Court being fully advised in the premises, *the rule is dismissed.*

Certified from the Record this twelfth day of August, A. D., 1874.

[Seal.] H. D. GAMBLE, Clerk.

A House in Danger.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There is an old, dilapidated house standing about six feet below the street, on the South side of Old avenue, between High and Try streets, which is in a very dangerous condition. Originally it was all frame, but a few years ago the rotten old front was removed and replaced by one of brick. During the terrible storm of the 27th ult., a portion of the frame work which supported the street, and formed an area of about four feet between it and the house, gave way under the pressure of water, and carried with it a part of the front of the house. This has been replaced, the frame work repaired, and the process of filling up the street commenced. As it progressed it was seen that the frame was not strong enough to support the weight behind, and lateral braces were placed between the top of the posts and the front of the house. When I observed it on Thursday I thought it was in a very dangerous condition; but when I passed Friday morning, and saw that one of the braces had pressed the brick in nearly two inches, with considerable space behind still to be filled—while women were inside attending to their household duties, and several children playing in the area, unaware of any impending danger—I was very much alarmed. If the Building Inspector fails to attend to it at once, I will be agreeably disappointed if Coroner McCallin don't be called on to do some work in his line in that locality.

SPIRIT.

Home for Incurables.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

It was with great pleasure we read in the *Telegraph* of Thursday evening of the establishment of a Home for the Incurables. What a thrill of thankfulness will this send to the heart of many a sufferer. Of all charities this is one of the broadest and most liberal. To care, for a limited period, for the diseased whose hopes for permanent restoration to health are well grounded, is a good and generous thing; but to open wide the doors and say to those upon whose tortured bodies is stamped the dread verdict, *incurable*, "Come to us, we will nurse you until the house not made with hands' is open to receive you," is an unselfish love of suffering humanity, which must find a response in every heart. We think the Christian women, by whom this is inaugurated, have manifested much discretion in opening the doors of "Sheltering Arms" for this class. It will train those whose feet are seeking paths of virtue and usefulness, to one of the most important avocations which women can engage in. A woman who can intelligently and efficiently care for the sick, will have no difficulty in providing for herself a comfortable support. Then, too, there are moral influences attending such ministries. To witness the patient endurance of agonizing pain, must arouse a feeling of sympathy and tenderness in every heart; and to be constantly on the alert to alleviate these sufferings, must quicken all those faculties which lead to high and noble aspirations.

The invigorating air of the country and the purity and freshness of the pleasant rooms at Sheltering Arms, will offer rare attractions to those invalids who have been stifling in close apartments in the crowded streets and alleys of the city. Many appeals have been made to the public, and very generously have they been responded to. We feel that the mention of this will be sufficient to insure its success. Surely no prejudice can attach to such a charity! Many the Christian women which will have charge of it lack for nothing which will assist them in their tender ministrations to these sorrowing, suffering ones until they are sheltered in the "everlasting arms" in that world where "there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain."

M. H. M.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Liabilities of Mathias, Owens & Co.—List of Creditors.

We have already published the fact that the well known manufacturing firm of Mathias, Owens & Co. had been compelled to enter a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. We are now enabled to publish the liabilities of the firm, together with the amount of the claims of each as filed in the United States District Court. Following is the list:

D. Macferron, Treas. Allegheny city	$6,154 48
Sam'l Kilgore, Treas. Allegheny co	556 82
Frederick Walker, Allegheny, Pa	96 00
Wm. Evans, Allegheny, Pa	24 00
George J. Morrish, Allegheny, Pa	24 00
John Cowan, Allegheny, Pa	24 50
Daniel Matheias, Allegheny, Pa	36 60
David E. Reese, Allegheny, Pa	38 00
John E. Jones, Allegheny, Pa	36 00
Keen, Newbald & Co., Phila., Pa	24,000 00
Singerich & Smith, Phila., Pa	3,500 00
German Saving Bank, Allegheny, Pa	5,131 00
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa	1,000 00
German National Bank, Pittsburgh	12,700 00
Nat. Bank Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa	28,800 00
First National Bank, Allegheny, Pa	22,800 00
Citizens National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa	22,000 00
Second National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa	13,800 00
John M. Kennedy, Philadelphia, Pa	2,500 00
Alliance Rolling Mill, Alliance, O	13,000 00
Cleveland Rolling Mill, Cleveland, O	59,850 89
D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa	1000 00
Cochran & Keisler, Dawson, Pa	4,317 22
Duquesne Coal Co., Pittsburgh, Pa	49,233 70
Fort Pitt Coal Co., Pittsburgh, Pa	7,559 51
Richard C. Gray, Pittsburgh, Pa	1,298 27
Thomas D. Harris, Allegheny, Pa	1,112 75
Wm. Harbaugh, Sewickley, Pa	1,000 00
A. A. Hutchinson & Bro, Pittsburgh	$2,973 00
Herron, Ohe, & Co., Wheatland	9,075 12
Jackson Iron Co., New York	14,800 00
First National Bank, Johnstown	4,615 00
John Moorhead, Pittsburgh	3,000 00
Mansfield Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh	2,322 00
Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co., Pittsburgh	5,889 00
E. W. McClure & Co., Pittsburgh	6,664 90
S. H. Mathews, Cleveland, O	2,113 75
The Pennsylvania Co., Pittsburgh	12,279 41
John K. Shinn, New Castle	326 90
Spur Mountain iron Co., Detroit	24,053 93
J. P. & R. H. Knox, Allegheny	1,600 00
John Croft, Allegheny	1,600 00
Elizabeth Jones, Harrisburg	2,000 00
Achilles Thomas, Allegheny	3,000 00
James J. Williams, Allegheny	1,500 00
Reese Watkins, Allegheny	1,359 00
Richard Williams, Allegheny	900 00
J. P. Davis	600 00
Christ. Burn, Allegheny	600 00
Thos. J. Owens, Allegheny	500 00
Evan Thomas, Allegheny	500 00
James Anderson, Allegheny	600 00
John Harris, Allegheny	500 00
Matthew Cook, Allegheny, Pa	500 00
David Watkins, Allegheny, Pa	500 00
Thos. Llewellen, unknown	1,000 00
Evan D. Davis, Jolliet, Ill	600 00
Richard Powers, Allegheny, Pa	300 00
Thos. W. Jones, Allegheny, Pa	700 00
John B. Davis, Allegheny, Pa	200 00
John McCarty, unknown	200 00
John Allen, Allegheny, Pa	200 00
John Golden, Wheeling W. Va	170 00
John Jones, Fountain Mills, Pa	1,000 00
David D. Davis, Allegheny, Pa	500 00
John Griffiths, Joliet, Ill	1,800 00
Daniel Matthias, Allegheny, Pa	300 00
Thos. D. Harris, Harrisburg	1,000 00
Griffith Griffiths, Allegheny, Pa	200 00
Roland B. Jones, Harrisburg	600 00
Chas. Thomas, unknown	300 00
James Blandford, Allegheny, Pa	1,000 00
Howell Roberts, Allegheny, Pa	500 00
Caughey & Hailman, Pittsburgh	150 15
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh	14,951 76
Isaac Reese, Pittsburgh	502 69
Scott & Gisal, Pittsburgh	312 26
Dana & Co, New York	1,066 65
H. W. Oliver, Jr., R. J. Anderson, Jno. J. Sparman, } Trustees of J. T. and C. A. Wood, Pittsburgh	20,834 27
John B. Dilworth, Philadelphia	6,000 00
German National Bank, Pittsburgh	24,450 00
Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh	9,051 50
N. Y. & C. G. C. Co, Pittsburgh	2,000 00
Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh	68,648 39
First National Bank, Allegheny	28,446 51
Singerich & Smith, Philadelphia	54,138 30
Clark & Co., Pittsburgh	2,689 61
National Bank, Pittsburgh	16,701 76
Newbold, Son & Aertson, Philadelphia	2,500 00
Unknown	35,000 00
G. W. Matthews, Philadelphia	50,675 81
City Bank, Wheeling, W. Va	9,951 76
German Savings Bank, Allegheny	13,783 96
Keen, Newbold & Co., Philadelphia	17,000 00
M. & M. National Bank, Pittsburgh	8,952 19
John Moorhead, Pittsburgh	15,200 00
E. W. McClure & Co. Pittsburgh	2,222 81
Geo. I. Whitney, Pittsburgh	7,875 47
Caughey & Hailman, Pittsburgh	2,855 91
P. & C. R. R. Co	2,721 15
John A. Wilson, Attorney-at-Law, Pittsburgh	533 30
A. Bradshaw, Allegheny	156 76

INDIVIDUAL CREDITORS OF SPRINGER HARBAUGH

Mary F. Scott, Pittsburgh	$150 00
James McGowan, Pittsburgh	30 00
William Harbaugh, Sewickley	10,620 32
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, Pittsburgh	4,800 00
Edward Rahm, Pittsburgh	3,650 00
M. and Francis A. O'Hara, Pittsburgh	975 00
Mary E. Harbaugh, Pittsburgh	50 00
John E. Renshaw, Pittsburgh	85 94
Huntzman & Miller, Pittsburgh	67 50
S. B. Floyd, Pittsburgh	30 31
Prescott Bros., Pittsburgh	11 50
F. B. MacConnell, Treasurer First Presbyterian church, East Liberty, Pittsburgh	178 50

INDIVIDUAL CREDITORS OF DAVID MATHIAS.

D. MacFerron, Treas., Allegheny City	$138 73
S. Kilgore, Treas., Allegheny county	13 50
Edward Moriarty, Allegheny City	15 00
Benjamin Morgan, Allegheny City	15 00
Dollar Savings Bank, Pittsburgh	3,100 00
J. G. McGill, adm'r Jos. D. Davis, Allegheny City	5,000 00
Achille Thomas and James Blanford, Allegheny City	600 00
Jones & Blanford, Allegheny	460 00
John H. Gronard, M. D., Allegheny	153 00
J. J. Hackensack, Allegheny	5 00
Patrick Wall, Allegheny	20 00
David S. Mathias, Newark, O	3,720 00
Daniel Mathias, Allegheny	1,860 00
Bedlington Mathias, Allegheny	788 02
Woods Run Building and Loan Association, Allegheny	100 00

INDIVIDUAL CREDITORS OF SAMUEL T. OWENS.

D. MacFerron, Treas., Allegheny City	$59 25
S. Kilgore, Treas., Allegheny county	19 75
David Ritchie, Allegheny	6,300 00
James Caldwell, Allegheny	474 90
H. G. Hale, Pittsburgh	190 50

JOINT LIABILITIES WITH OTHERS.

Alex. Nimick, Thos. S. Clark and David Ritchie, Pittsburgh	$200,000 00
Superior Iron Company, Pittsburgh	228,750 00

A MUNIFICENT DONATION.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company Contributes $5,000 to the Relief of the Sufferers by the Flood.

That corporations *have* souls is very happily and forcibly illustrated by the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as set forth in the following communication from A. J. Cassell, Esq., Third Vice President:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE THIRD VICE PRESIDENT, PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 13, 1874.

A. M. Brown, Esq., Chairman Citizens' Executive Relief Committe, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

MY DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, held August 12, 1874, it was

"*Resolved*, That five thousand dollars be donated by this Company toward the fund being raised by the Citizens' Executive Relief Committee of Pittsburgh, Pa., in aid of the sufferers by the flood of July 26, 1874."

I accordingly have the pleasure to enclose a voucher for the sum named, in favor of John Dean, Esq., Treasurer, which will be cashed by the Merchants & Manufacturers Bank, of Pittsburgh. Yours, very truly,

A. J. CASSATT, Third Vice President.

MURDER.

Man's Neck Broken by a Blow and Fall.

Coronor McCallin yesterday held an inquest on the body of Benjamin Wilson, who died at Camden station, Pittsburgh, Charleston and Virginia Railroad, from an affray the night previous. A wedding was being celebrated and beer was freely circulated among the guests. Among the attractions was the exhibition of a wrestler named Toddy Law, who was interfered with by Wilson, the deceased. Sidney Davis, one of the guests, stepped in between the parties and hit Wilson a side blow in the mouth, knocking him over a porch, on some empty ale barrels, seven feet below. The fight continued in the room, between other parties, and after a while Davis, on looking over the porch, observed that Wilson was motionless, and on proceeding to lift him up, discovered that he was dead, his neck having been broken by the fall. Davis came down to Pittsburgh and surrendered himself to the authorities and is now in the Diamond alley Tombs. The parties had been, previous to this tragical occurrence, good friends and on the most intimate terms. After investigation, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death by a fall caused by a blow from Sidney Davis, at the time stated. A commitment has been lodged against the accused.

Boy Drowned—Inquest.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a boy named Wm. Braderick, ten years of age, whose parents live at No. 96 Seventh street, was drowned in the Monongahela river, just above the north end of the Birmingham bridge. The body was recovered in about an hour after the accident by a young man who is known as "Dad Timothy," who, after diving several times, brought it to the surface, and was assisted by others to the shore. It was truly heartrending to witness the agony of his mother when the dead body of her darling was laid at her feet. The coroner held an inquest on the body yesterday evening, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

LAST month there were one hundred and thirty-five dogs poisoned in Allegheny.

YESTERDAY the South Side letter carriers filed their bonds with the department. They will go to work on the first of September.

ALL persons who may be able should attend the Castle Shannon Camp Meeting. Arrangements are making to provide the necessary accommodations for every one on 20th inst.

DAVID FLOYD, a plasterer, while at work in a house on Fulton street, was robbed of a silver watch. He had hung up his vest containing the watch, and while engaged some thief captured it.

ON Thursday afternoon, Mr. John Porter, of New Cumberland, West Virginia, had his pocket picked while getting on a train at the Allegheny depot. He lost about $80 in money, and $3,700 in checks and notes.

YESTERDAY morning a little girl attempted to cross Carson street, South side, before a horse and wagon, and before she could get out of the way, she was knocked down and trampled on. She was painfully but not dangerously hurt.

WILLIAM NICHOLAS made information before the Mayor charging William Jones with assault and battery. The parties are colored, and employed upon a steamboat, Jones being the cook. A difficulty occurred between them and Jones struck his opponent. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

IN THIS city 2,800 to 3,600 pounds of coke are used per ton of pig made. Connellsville coke is selling in this market and has been for some time at $2 50 per ton on cars in Pittsburgh. Our Pittsburgh furnaces make most of their own coke, and the price will be below this. But at this figure the present price of fuel per ton of pig is only $8 75.

THE FAST LINE on the Pennsylvania Railroad, due here at 1.40 yesterday morning, was detained eight hours by a collision between a freight train and a coal and oil train, at Christiana, Lancaster county. The collision resulted in a fire, which burned the cars of both trains, the track, telegraph poles, &c.

HENRY BUTCHER made information before Mayor Fleming, of Allegheny, yesterday, charging Wm. Burrell with aggravated assault and battery. The parties are in the employ of Mr. John Huckenstein, and, a difficulty arising between them, it is alleged that the defendant struck the prosecutor with a bar of iron. The accused was arrested and placed in the lockup for a hearing this morning.

FOR *Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie, the Clipper, Wilkes' Spirit, the Lady's Journal*, the *Nation* and other leading literary and pictorial papers, this office is indebted to Messrs. Gildenfenney & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue. This firm deal extensively in books, albums, pocket-books, stationery, notions and fancy goods generally, and sell them at bottom prices. Their stock is always large and fresh, and purchasers will find it to their advantage to give them a call. If they have not the article wanted, they will gladly order it for you.

LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia for the week ending August 13, 1874. Furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counselors-at-law and Solicitors for American and foreign patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Machines for Pointing Blanks for Rake-teeth—Jas. Sugden and Edmonds J. Sugden, Pittsburgh. Filed April 28, 1874.

Sash Fasteners—Chas. C. Algeo, Pittsburgh. Filed May 16, 1874.

Portable Furnaces—J. Roney and H. Eichbaum, Pittsburgh. Filed January 27, 1874.

Copying Books—C. R. Miller, Allegheny. Filed June 24, 1874.

Street Lamps—C. L. Lochman, Carlisle, assignor of one-half his right to T. L. Neff, Harrisburg. Filed March 29, 1873.

Plow Colters—David Jones, Steeleville. Filed March 6, 1874.

Coffee-pots—Thos. J. McKalip, Erie, assignor of two-thirds his right to L. C. Church and Joseph H. Pressley, Jr., same place. Filed June 15, 1874.

Jelly Glasses or Tumbler—Mark J. Bennett, Braddock's. Filed July 15, 1874.

Car-Axle Boxes—John Fern and Valentine Erbach, Hyde Park. Filed June 5, 1874.

Brick-Machines—S. H. Daddow, St. Clair. Filed July 6, 1874.

Washing-Machines—W E Banzett, Brooklyn. Filed June 8, 1874.

Pottery-Kilns—John Ferguson, Clearfield. Filed February 11, 1874.

Stove-Grates—M. A. Withers, Pottstown. Filed July 15, 1874.

Fifth-Wheels for Carriages—Wm. A. Johnson, Oxford, assignor of one-half his right to H. V. Fairlamb, same place. Filed April 30, 1874.

Speed-Recorders for Railroad-Trains—Wm. W. Wythe, Meadville. Filed June 1, 1874.

Apparatus for Supplying Air to Beer Barrels, &c.—Daniel Adams and Wm. L. Adams, Port Carbon. Filed July 6, 1874.

RE-ISSUE.

Piston Valves—George H. Gibbs, Corry. Patent No. 139,463, dated June 3, 1873. Filed May 9, 1874.

OHIO.

Threshing Machines—John S. Blymyer and B. Burns (administrators of Jos. H. Dull, deceased), Mansfield. Filed October 7, 1873.

Harness Coach-pads—Asa McCracken, Mansfield. Filed December 11, 1873.

Boiler Flue Cleaners—Henry Lehmann, Cleveland. Filed June 26, 1874.

Wrought Iron Supports for Bridges—David Hammond and M. Adler, Canton, assignors to Wrought Iron Bridge Company, same place. Filed February 6, 1874.

Vote Counting Apparatus—B. F. Larsh, Eaton, assignor to himself and W. D. Quinn, same place. Filed June 19, 1874.

Glass Melting Potts—Michael Sweeney, Martin's Ferry. Filed April 10, 1874.

Seeding Machines—Charles O. Gardiner, Springfield, assignor to P. P. Mast & Co., same place. Filed May 10, 1874.

Cab Couplings—William O. Smith, and Frank O. Bray, Norwalk. Filed June 22, 1874.

Hearth Plates—Rufus J. King, Dayton. Filed June 17, 1874.

Boiler Skates—O. F. Bowen, Oberlin. Filed June 6, 1874.

Machines for Weaving Window Shades—Jno. Baldwin, Jr., Berea. Filed May 23, 1874.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Gear Wheels for Harvesting Machines—Andrew J. Sweeney, Wheeling. Filed June 20, 1874.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Reported Lease by the Pennsylvania Central.

The Philadelphia *North American* of Thursday says: The Allegheny Valley Railroad has been leased by the Pennsylvania Central. It has been in financial difficulties, and this merger was foreseen some time since. This line traverses the valley of the Allegheny river from Pittsburgh to and through the oil regions. A low grade railroad for freight purposes was constructed partly by the Pennsylvania and partly by the Allegheny Valley, but lapsed into the latter, whereupon the former bought a controlling interest in the Valley line, and now the whole work passes into the control of the company of which Colonel Scott is President. The Valley Railroad is the main line of the oil business, so far as the works controlled by the Pennsylvania Central are concerned. It was originally a Pittsburgh enterprise, designed to connect that city with the New York and Erie Railroad, but its true importance was only recognized when the oil fever broke out. In the hands of a strong company, the line is capable of great industrial development, as the valley is rich in mineral resources, and now that the line has been leased, its prospects will improve.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson, since our last report:

E. A. Balph to William Walker, July 18, 1874; lot on corner of Rebecca street and Short alley, Allegheny, 125x157 feet ... $7,200

Ambrose Lee to Samuel Braddock, June 5, 1871; lot in Mifflin township, containing 1 acre and 27 perches ... $75

Christ Pflum to Joseph Walter, April 6, 1874; lot on East lane, Fourth Ward, Allegheny, 20x57 feet ... $1,500

John Miller to John Von Ohlen, August 13, 1874; deed of assignment for benefit of creditors ... $1

John R. Large to Eleanor A. McLeer, August 3, 1874; lot on Lane alley, Second ward, Allegheny ... $5

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The following business was transacted in this court yesterday:

Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, Cambria county. The exceptions filed to the approval of the election of John A. Blair as assignee overruled and the said election approved.

Geo. A. Johnson, debtor, Bradford county. At the request of the party enjoined, the hearing on motion for injunction adjourned to the 4th proximo. Davenport for and Carnochan against the same.

Christian Oeser, bankrupt, Allegheny. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate situated in Indiana township, Allegheny county, presented and approved. Duff & Leggat for assignee.

Amos Tenny vs. the Brady's Bend Iron Company, debtor, Armstrong county. On motion of the solicitor for Wheeler & Ferguson, trustees, the return of John B. Boyd, sheriff of Armstrong county, and special Commissioner under order of this Court, of May 29, 1874, for the sale of certain real estate, and distribution of the proceeds thereof, having been confirmed *nisi* on the 3d instant, was confirmed *absolutely*. Purviance for trustees.

Orth & Layburn, bankrupts, Washington county. The demurrer to the rule upon the assignee to show cause why he should not pay the claims of George Hiler et al., laborer in the woolen factory at Canonsburg, is sustained, and the petition dismissed as being premature, without prejudice to the petitioners' claims to priority upon the final distribution of the estate. Black for demurrer and Watson against.

N. L. Finn, bankrupt, Erie county. The report of Register Woodruff on bankrupts' petition for discharge approved, and discharge refused. Question argued at July term, at Erie, by Marshal for, and Brainard against.

Pittsburgh Monumental

Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.

ALEXANDER CASKEY.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is one of the largest hotels in the country.

Pocket Books.

Do you want a Pocket Book, then call at Gildenfenney & Hess, No. 69 Fifth avenue. Their assortment is immense and prices low.

Envelope Openers.

Call and get one of those erasers and envelope openers combined. A handy little article for the pocket. For sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, 69 Fifth avenue.

Albums.

If you are in want of an Album call on Gildenfenney & Hess, No. 69 Fifth avenue, they have the best in this city.

Books and Stationery.

We advise all our friends who may be in want of books, stationery, or any article in that line, to call on Messrs. Gildenfenney & Hess, the well known booksellers and news dealers, old No. 45 new No. 69 Fifth avenue. You will find at this bazar, pocket books, albums, Bibles, miscellaneous books, in all their variety and at the lowest prices. The assortment of goods to be found at this establishment is not surpassed in this city.

Bibles.

Should you want a Bible, call at the Bazaar of Gildenfenny & Hess, 69 Fifth avenue.

The Best Flours on the Market are the

Pearl Steam Mills Two Star, and Pittsburgh City Mills Choice Amber, made from Kentucky and Tennessee white and winter wheats, by MARSHALL, KENNEDY & Co.

Quality and weight of each barrel (196 lbs) and sacks (49 lbs), strictly guaranteed.

House and Sign Painting,

The best and cheapest in the city, at John T. Gray's, No. 54 Ninth street. TThs.

Hartford Steam Laundry.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 11, 1871.—Doing the most extensive business in this city, and desirous, at all times to turn out the best of work, we are using Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch," and pronounce it, for its adaptability to general family washing, uniform whiteness, strength and purity, the perfection of quality. In saying this, we are but reiterating the sentiments of all parties who have the well known superior qualities of your goods.

Yours very truly, GEO. F. STEARNS.

TThs

The Columbia House,

At Cape May, is keeping well filled this season. And the cause of this is that Mr. Bolton makes the terms to suit families, while the location is the very finest on the Island. TThs

Country Merchants

who deal in Drugs, Dyes, Medicines, Paints and Perfumery, will do well to remember that McClarran & McKennan, 85 Market street, are selling the above goods to dealers at exceedingly low prices. Their stock comprises every article in the Drug line sold in country stores, and as this firm have, for a long time, made a specialty of goods for that trade, they are enabled to sell at prices much lower than is usual in the trade. They give special attention to *Fine Indigo, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils, &c.* The reputation this house has acquired for selling none other than the pure goods is well known, and gives character to any article obtained there. They are constantly adding to their assortment many novelties, and have special arrangements with importers and manufacturers by which they are immediately supplied with all new goods as fast as they appear, and from this fact their stock and assortment will always be found greater and fresher than is usual elsewhere. Country merchants that consult their interest will certainly call on this firm, examine their assortment and obtain prices. They will be pleased to wait upon you whether you purchase or not.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by D. WALLACE.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN ...... GEORGE R. SNOWDEN

JAS. R. & GEO. R. SNOWDEN,

Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,

NO. 522 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

STATE NEWS.

Cowan, of the Warren *Mail*, is building a new two-story brick office.

A Chester county Granger was sunstruck while on the way to attend a meeting of his order. A warning.

The Allentown Rolling Mill Company's puddling mill started up on Tuesday, and the rail mill is to start this week.

One of the Granges in Crawford county, turned out in a body, recently, and cut and put in the barn of an infirm neighbor, eighteen acres of hay. Practical Christianity.

China clay has been discovered in large quantity in Oley township, Berks county. It sells for fifteen dollars a ton. This is said to be the only deposit of the kind in the North.

Mr. Henry Brown, an aged citizen of White township, Indiana county, died very suddenly on Tuesday afternoon. He was working in the oats field at the time, and it is said dropped down and died instantly.

William Moran fell into the Eddy creek shaft at Olyphant, Luzerne county, on the 12th inst., landing in a pool of water 310 feet below the surface. His body, strange to say, showed little disfigurement when taken out.

The corner-stone of the Insane Hospital at Warren, will be laid on the 10th of September next with appropriate ceremonies. The Governor and other State officials will no doubt be present with the Commissioners of the Hospital, on the occasion.

James Marshal, a resident of Snyder township, Cambria county, died very suddenly on Wednesday afternoon last. He was engaged at clearing in company with a son, when he dropped dead, it is supposed, from heart disease. He was in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

The Blossburg *Register* says Mr. Andrew Ely, while working at the fire clay bed on Barney's hill, east of that village, a few days ago, found a large toad firmly imbedded in the clay nearly eight feet from the surface of the ground. The clay is hard and resembles stone. His toadship, upon being liberated, hopped off in a lively manner, probably in search of food, as there is no telling how many centuries he had fasted. This is no fish story, but an actual fact, which can be substantiated by Mr. Ely.

Of all the men in the world, the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees has been put forward by the Indiana Democracy to answer Senator Morton's campaign speech of some ten days ago. The selection was undoubtedly unfortunate, because in the eye of the nation the two men cannot be considered to be anywhere near evenly matched, notwithstanding that Mr. Voorhees is an eloquent and courageous speaker. But the point to which we want to call the special attention of the *World* and the hard money Democrats of the East is that their Indiana brethren have flaunted an exceedingly defiant flag in their faces in the selection of Mr. Voorhees as their especial champion. He proves himself faithful to his record in the past by steering as near national repudiation as any man possibly could without wrecking himself upon its rocks. He proposes to pay the five-twenties in greenbacks, to inflate the currency, and to postpone specie payments to some time in the indefinite future. We have not a great deal of concern about it, only we would like to have the opinion of the *World*, or perhaps the Baltimore *Gazette*, as to whether this is Democracy, and if it is not, what party Mr. Voorhees and his Indiana friends can be said to belong to.—*Baltimore American.*

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

EVANSVILLE, August 14.—Weather clear; mercury 71 to 90. River fallen 6 inches. Port List: Down—Fearless, Sandy, Shippers' Own and Mary Ament. Up—Roberts and F. P. Gracey. Business fair.

VICKSBURG, August 14.—Up—Cherokee. Down—R. E. Lee. Weather warm and clear. River rose two inches.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—River rising; 5 feet 1 inch in canal, and 3 feet 1 inch in Indian chute. Weather pleasant and clear. No arrivals or departures except packets.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—River 9 feet 3 inches and falling. Arrived—Eddyville, Evansville. Departed—R. W. Dugan, Pittsburgh.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—Arrived—Lake Superior, Addie Johnson and Harry Johnson, Keokuk. Departed — Johnson, St. Paul; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Davis, Ohio river; Kenney, Missouri river. River falling slowly. Weather clear and cooler.

DIED:

WIGHTMAN—On Friday morning, at 8:10 o'clock, at the residence of his father, near Hiland avenue, East End, HENRY WIGHTMAN, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

Funeral on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave Moreland & Mitchell's stables, Liberty street, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SCULLY—On Friday morning, at 7½ o'clock, WILLIE, youngest child of William J. and the late Alice P. Scully, aged one year and two months.

Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Cornelius Scully, Esq., Chartiers township, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will leave Patterson's Stables, No. 117 Fourth avenue, at 1½ o'clock.

CARVEY—At Natchez, Miss., on Tuesday, August 11th, suddenly, of apoplexy, LOUIS F., son of Capt. John Carvey, of Port Perry, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

COOPER—Friday morning, August 14th, 1874, WM. M. COOPER, aged seventy-five years, father of Daniel Cooper.

Funeral SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from his residence, Springfield, Ohio.

CHARTIERS CEMETERY,

Near Idlewood Station, Pan Handle Railroad, six miles from the city by rail and four miles by the Temperanceville and Mansfield Pike. Funerals from the city by either Rail or Carriages. Applications for Lots can be made to A. WALKER, Superintendent, at the Cemetery, or at the City Office, 187 Liberty street. J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary and Treasurer. 4p

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.

ASSETS, $3,975,762 25.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

LUMBER &C.

J. H. MORRISON,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

SAWED LUMBER,

BOXES, FLOORING, PAILINGS, LATHS, NAIL KEGS, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

No. 386 River Avenue,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,

Successors to Waring & King,

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GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

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BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.

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FOR EXCHANGE.

Farms for City and Country Property.

122 Acres improved, at Enon Valley, Pa., price $10,000; 240 Acres improved, at Mechanicsburg, Mo., price $9,600; 28 Acres improved, near Beaver, Pa., price $3,500; 250 Acres improved, in Trumbull county, Ohio, price $10,000; 112 Acres improved, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, price $14,600. Also, over 125 Farms, and some cheap Houses and Lots for sale at STEVENSON & WITTISH'S Farm Agency, 198 Penn street, Pittsburgh, and Beaver Falls, Pa. s

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

T. P. BEDILION & CO,

DEALERS IN

SOLID SILVER WARE,

American and Foreign Watches,

DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.,

NO. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET.

SPECIALTY—REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES

W. C. BERINGER & CO.,

SOLICITORS OF

PATENTS AND CLAIMS

116 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

Patents, Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, &c., procured. No charges unless successful.

Fairbank's Standard

Scales

Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, improved Money Drawers, &c., Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired Promptly.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood Street Pittsburgh. TThs

Get the Best

HOWE STANDARD

Scales,

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.

W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood.

I. W. GRUBBS,

Wholesale Dealer in

COAL AND NUT COAL,

OFFICE, 119 WATER STREET.

Special attention given to the supply of ROLLING MILLS, BY RIVER, IN FLATS.

Buy a Lot in Ashchenaz.

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CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

Sailing Every Wednesday and Saturday.

THE GREAT FLEET OF 1874.

SCOTIA, RUSSIA, BOTHINA, SCYTHIA, CUBA, ALGERIA, ABYSSINNIA, JAVA, CHINA, CALABRIA.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN—$80, $100, $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

STEERAGE rates unsettled. Passengers will more than serve their interest by booking at my office. Passengers also booked to and from Hamburg, Bremen, Sweden, &c., at low rates. DRAFTS issued at Lowest Rates.

For Cabin or Steerage Passage apply to JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent, Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.

R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE, Lessees and Managers.

H. W. WILLIAMS .... Stage Manager.

Ladies' Matinee To-Day at 2:30.

TO-NIGHT ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL FOR SATURDAY.

Monday Afternoon Next, August 17, Grand Extra Matinee for the Benefit of the Sufferers by the late Flood.

GIFT CONCERT.

ANOTHER CHANCE!

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,

Postponed to

NOVEMBER 30, 1874.

DRAWING CERTAIN AT THAT DATE

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
5 Cash Gifts, $20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts, 500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts, 100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	950,000

Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts, all cash. 2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenth, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22½ Tickets for	1,000 00

For tickets and information address

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, AGENT AND MANAGER, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky. WS&*

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES!

Legalized by State Authority and DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.

Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Nos.

Draws the Last Day of Each Month.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000.

10,380 PRIZES, amounting to $300,000.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $32,500, and 32,396 Prizes, amounting to $578,177. Draws every Saturday during the year. Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

Address for Tickets and Circulars, MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers, P. O. Box 2,446. ST. LOUIS, MO. TThs*

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1874, Trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows: CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:36 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 11:35 a m, Philadelphia 3:35 p m, New York 6:45 p m.

Day Express daily, at 7:26 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:05 p m, Philadelphia 6:35 p m, New York 9:30 p m, Baltimore 7:35 p m, Washington 9:32 p m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:46 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p m.

Cincinnati Express daily, at 12:21 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p m, Philadelphia 2:50 a m, New York 6:45 a m, Baltimore 2:40 a m, Washington 6:20 a m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:21 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:30 a m, Philadelphia 6:30 a m, New York 9:45 a m, Baltimore 6:45 a m, Washington 8:42 a m.

Fast line daily, at 6:26 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:00 a m, Philadelphia 6:40 a m, New York 9:45 a m, Baltimore 6:45 a m, Washington 8:42 a m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:06, 10:21, 11:46, a m, 2:41, 5:41, 6:06 and 11:31 p m. Sunday, 12:41 p m.

Brinton Accommodation, 6:46 a m, 5:01 an 9:21 p m. Sunday, 9:21 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation ...... 4:01 and 7:11 p m

Johnstown Accommodation ...... 3:20 p m

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	1:21 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday	1:41 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday	8:41 a m
Cincinnati Express daily	9:06 a m
Pacific Express daily	1:41 p m
Way Passenger daily	8:21 p m

Wall's Accommodation 6:36 and 8:21 a m, 1:21, 2:51, 5:46 and 7:51 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:31 and 9:01 a m, 7:31 and 11:31 p m. Sunday, 7:11 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation ...... 5:11 and 9:21 p m

Johnstown Accommodation ...... 10:36 a m

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, City Time:

Mail Train	6:36 a m
Express	2:16 p m
Freeport Accommodation	9:26 a m and 4:06 p m
Springdale Accommodation	11:21 a m, 6:21 and 11:21 p m. Sunday, 12:51 p m.
Accommodation for Butler	6:36 a m and 4:06 p m

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler	10:06 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler	5:41 p m
Freeport Accommodation	8:11 a m and 1:41 p m
Springdale Accommodation	6:51 a m, 6:16 and 10:06 p m. Sunday, 9:51 a m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after MAY 31st, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13 a m	Atlantic Ex	2:18 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	6:28 a m	Chicago Ex	11:58 a m
Clev & W Mail	6:53 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:38 p m
Chicago Ex	9:53 a m	Chicago Mail	3:43 p m
Clev & Whg Ex	1:58 p m	Cleveland Ex	5:43 p m
Pacific Express	2:13 p m	Cleve & W Ex	5:53 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:28 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex	6:08 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex	4:33 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	11:28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac	1:13 p m	Enon Ac	8:48 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:13 p m
Leetsdale Ac	8:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily. Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 29th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:53 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	Washington Ac	8:03 a m
Washington Ac	8:23 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:38 a m
Pacific Express	9:38 a m	Cincinnati Ex	7:08 a m
McDonald's Ac	10:43 a m	McDonald's Ac	2:03 p m
Pittsburgh Ex	2:13 p m	Washington Ac	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail	5:23 p m
Washington Ac	5:03 p m	Fast Line	5:58 p m
McDonald's Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex	12:14 a m
Sunday Church Train	12:48 p m	Sunday Church Train	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily. Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, except Sunday. Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

S. M. FELTON, JR., General Superintendent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after MONDAY, June 29th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh Time), as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Buffalo Express	6:45 a m	Night Express	5:50 a m
Hulton Ac	6:50 a m	Hulton Ac	6:50 a m
Kittanning Ac	9:40 a m	Soda Works Ac	8:10 a m
Hulton Ac	11:40 a m	Hulton Ac	8:46 a m
Titusville Ex	12:40 p m	Brady's Bend Ac	10:00 a m
Brady's Bend Ac	3:25 p m	Hulton Ac	1:50 p m
Hulton Ac	4:30 p m	Titusville Ex	3:10 p m
Soda Works Ac	6:00 p m	Kittanning Ac	5:45 p m
Night Express	8:10 p m	Hulton Ac	7:20 p m
Hulton Ac	10:50 p m	Buffalo Ex	9:40 p m

Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:25 p m, stopping at all Stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Buffalo.

Buffalo Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport and all points Northeast.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.

Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."

CHANGE OF TIME—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

On and after SUNDAY, May 10th, 1874, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:10 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:40 a m
Through Mail	7:10 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:25 a m
Mixed Way	9:30 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:20 a m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 a m	Through Ex	8:55 a m
McKeesport Ac	2:35 p m	Connellsv'e Ac	10:00 a m
Connellsv'e Ac	3:35 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:00 m
McKeesport Ac	4:30 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:10 p m	McKeesport Ac	4:30 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac	6:10 p m
Through Ex	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through Mail	8:25 p m
W. N'ton Ch T.	12:45 p m	W. N'ton Ch T.	10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.

General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.

E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.

SAML. C. HOUGH Genl. Passenger Agent.

For Sale.

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,

PLAIN SPRING WAGONS,

FARM WAGONS,

Heavy and Light Wagons,

All kinds of CARTS AND WHEELBARROWS, Manufactured and for sale cheap, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two Squares below Suspension Bridge.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE. s

C. COLEMAN & SON.